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GENERAL

OPENING OF WESTERN ECONOMIC SUMMIT MEETING REPORTED

OW161552Y Peking NCHA in English 1523 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Western seven-nation economic summit opens here today. Present at the summit were U.S. President Jimmy Carter; Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau; Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda; West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; British Prime Minister James Callaghan; French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. President of the European Community Commission Roy Jenkins was also present at the summit.

This is the 4th seven-nation summit since the eruption of the Western "oil crisis" in 1973.

It was disclosed that the topics to be discussed at this conference include stimulation to the economic expansion, stabilization of exchange rates, promotion of trade, economization in energy and assistance to the Third World. The stress of every country will be different because of their differing interests.

Despite its slow upturn after surmounting the most serious 1974-1975 economic crisis after the Second World War, the economy of the West is, on the main, rather weak. The growth of national product of the Western countries slowed down in 1977, and up to last March, the index of industrial production of some countries had not reached the highest pre-crisis level. Inflation which showed a turn for the better at the beginning of 1976 became worse early this year. The slow economic growth has adversely affected the already serious unemployment in all countries. These countries are encouraging exports and restricting imports in an attempt to stimulate their own economies, thus intensifying the trade-war and causing the spread of protectionism.

The Western countries are particularly worried by the unsatisfactory economic recovery of the United States, a major economic state of the West. Huge U.S. oil import has led to unprecedentedly great trade deficit which has further weakened the position of the U.S. dollar. A drastic drop in the dollar exchange rate in the Western foreign exchange markets would have a devastating effect on the economy and trade of the capitalist world. Western news agencies have pointed out that the purpose of this seven-nation summit is to "find a way out of the economic mess."

U.S. President Jimmy Carter said at an interview with a West German television correspondent on July 12 that the United States would not go to the summit meeting with empty hands. He said that measure have been taken to reduce the number of the jobless and oil import and to boost the economic growth. At the same time he called on West Germany and Japan to make greater efforts to stimulate their own economies as a contribution to the economic growth of the capitalist world. West German Chancellor Schmidt, speaking in a televised interview on July 9, expressed once again the willingness to expand his own country's economy, and urged the United States to reduce its oil import and curb inflation so as to stabilize the dollar position. Speaking on July 6 of Japan's attitude towards the Bonn meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda strongly requested the U.S. to control inflation and wipe out its trade deficit. Japan will reduce her trade surplus by boosting imports, he said and urged the participants of the Bonn meeting to adopt a "forward-looking approach."

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Despite their diverse interests and contradictions, the Western countries eagerly hope that they will coordinate their economic policies and compromise in order to avoid another economic depression. West German Chancellor Schmidt said on July 9 that the summit meeting should "find a mutual, integral policy," and West Germany is willing to compromise to this end. The U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote on July 7 that since "this is a time when Moscow is conducting an offensive in power politics," "the important thing is not that one side or the other 'wins,' but rather that they cooperate in finding at least some answers" at the Bonn meeting.

The Western public is cautious in expressing opinion on how the summit meeting will turn out. West German Chancellor Schmidt warned that "it is preferable not to expect spectacular results from the summit meeting."

NCNA NOTES 'NO PROGRESS' IN SALT NEGOTIATIONS

OW141216Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[SALT Makes No Progress--NCNA headline]

[Text] Geneva, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko ended their two-day talks on strategic arms limitation here today. The talks failed to solve the two remaining problems: A ban on new types of missiles and controls on the Soviet Backfire bomber. A joint statement issued at the end of the talks says that further discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union will be necessary before concluding an agreement on limiting strategic arms.

The talks were held at a time when relations between Washington and Moscow are strained as a result of their propaganda war over their rivalry in Africa and "human rights." It was reported that Vance carried a personal message of U.S. President Carter to Brezhnev when he left for Geneva. In the message, Carter expressed "grave concern" about the Soviet trials of dissidents. The U.S. Senate adopted a resolution on July 11 condemning the Soviet trials. Republican Senators Bob Dole, Howard Baker and others demanded that SALT be suspended in protest against the Soviet trials.

Before leaving for Geneva, Vance told a press conference that he disagreed about linking the Soviet trials with SALT. He said: "It is of the utmost importance, because of the unique nature of the SALT discussions, that we should proceed with those discussions."

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER ARRIVES IN FRG FOR STATE VISIT, ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW141225Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived here this evening for a state visit and received a personal welcome from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the airport. The two-day visit will start tomorrow, with a schedule including talks with Chancellor Schmidt, inspection of American troops in West Germany and a trip to Frankfurt. The visit will be followed by Carter's participation in a seven-nation economic summit here on July 16 and 17.

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The United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan will coordinate their economic policies at the meeting. A Western press report says that Carter's West German tour "has been deliberately designed to symbolise the U.S. commitment to the security of West Germany and the rest of the NATO alliance." It is reported that the U.S. President is going to visit West Berlin on July 15.

Tours Berlin

OW161322Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Carter ended his two-day visit today to West Germany and West Berlin, his first visit there since he came into power.

During his stay in Bonn, Carter met with West German President Walter Scheel and had talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Accompanied by Chancellor Schmidt, Carter reviewed U.S. army stationed in West Germany and watched a joint exercise held by U.S. and West German troops this morning.

It was reported that Carter and Schmidt discussed at their talks bilateral relations and the economic problems to be discussed at the coming seven-nation summit meeting. They also extensively exchanged views on the international situation. A West German Government spokesman said that international problems discussed by the two leaders included those of Africa, particularly southern Africa, the Middle East, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Cyprus and the north-south dialogue. Carter stressed the good relations between West Germany and the United States to reporters at the end of the talks. He admitted, however, that there were also some differences during their "very frank" talks.

During the visit both the U.S. President and the West German chancellor stressed the close political, military and economic relations between their two countries and the need to strengthen the NATO.

This morning, President Carter inspected the U.S. air base on the outskirts of Wiesbaden and watched a joint military manoeuvre of the U.S. 76th Brigade and Germany's 14th Tank Brigade. He was accompanied by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Defence Minister Hans Apel on the inspection tour. Carter told the troops after the manoeuvre: "You are here in defence of the most vital interests of all the countries of the Atlantic Alliance."

In his visit to Frankfurt, President Carter told a crowd of West Germans on a square: "We pray for the unification of Germany as the expression of will by the people of your great nation." He also said: "Any attack on your soil will be the same as an attack on the soil of our country."

Speaking at a state dinner given by the West German president in Bonn on July 14, Carter said: "Our defense policy is based on a strong NATO. American security is tied as closely to the security of Western Europe today as it has been for the past three decades. We are prepared to deter war in Europe and to defend all allied territory." Referring to U.S. relationship with the Soviet Union, the U.S. President said: "We realize that our relationship with the Soviet Union will continue to be competitive for a long time to come and that the Soviets will continue to pose threats and challenges to Western interests." However, Carter indicated at the same time that the U.S. was willing to broaden its "cooperation" with the Soviet Union to seek "detente."

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Carter also made a statement in Bonn on the trials of dissidents by the Soviet Union and the prison sentences given them. He expressed his "sadness" over the Soviet trials and sentences and voiced his condemnation. During his visit to West Germany, Carter also stressed U.S. "obligation" committed to Germany and Berlin.

This afternoon, Carter visited West Berlin. He went to the Potsdam Square and had a view of the Berlin Wall there which divided the city into two. He was accompanied on the visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to a DPA report, the Soviet Embassy in the German Democratic Republic made a protest against West German leading officials' accompanying Carter on his West Berlin visit under the reason that West Berlin is not part of West Germany.

President Carter will take part in the economic summit of seven Western nations to be held in Bonn on July 16 and 17.

TWO U.S. TASK FORCES REPORTED OPERATING IN INDIAN OCEAN

OW141712Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Defence Department announced yesterday that a task force headed by the nuclear-powered carrier "Enterprise" and including the nuclear-powered cruisers "Long Beach" and "Truxtun" had sailed into the Indian Ocean yesterday, according to a UPI report. The Pentagon spokesmen said that the task force would conduct "routine training" while in the area and left open the possibility it might include exercises with ships of other nations. The spokesmen also disclosed that a three-ship U.S. Middle East task force is also operating in the western Indian Ocean. UPI noted: "The administration has sought to keep its visibility in the area high as a result of recent Soviet activities in Africa."

CHI TENG-KUEI MEETS AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION GROUP

OW161556Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chi Teng-huei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the American Bar Association led by William B. Spann Jr. Present on the occasion were Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Lu Tsui, Standing Council member of the association. While in Peking, the delegation was met by Tseng Han-chou, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court. The American guests will shortly leave here for home.

SOVIET UNION

TEXT OF PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE REFUTING PRAVDA'S ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE

HK140711Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 7 Jul 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ho Li [0147 4539]: "Clumsy Anti-China Propaganda"]

[Text] The anti-China propaganda of the Soviet Union has always turned black into white and spread slanderous rumors. Recently, its despicable remarks are attracting quite a bit of attention. [paragraph continues]

Because of the urgency of its anti-China feeling, but lacking substance for its propaganda, it actually went so far as to charge China with activities that are all carried out by the Soviet Union itself and to brand China with labels that have been pinned on the Soviet Union by world public opinion. The PRAVDA article by Aleksandrov is a masterpiece in this respect.

The Aleksandrov article nonsensically said that China has preached "expansionism," pursued a "hegemonic goal," carried out "subversive activities" and an "arms race" in order to start a new "world war," made "groundless claims on the territories of a number of neighboring countries" and even wanted to "conquer the world." All these activities persistently and vigorously carried out by the Soviet Union are charged to China's account. Perhaps the author thought that by doing so he could kill two birds with one stone: Not only could he hurt China, but he could also cover up for the Soviet Union. However Mr. Aleksandrov is really too confident in himself and too clever for his own good.

People are very familiar with the fact that the moment China mentions opposing hegemony, the Soviet Union will be greatly alarmed and nervous and immediately put on a number of acts: It may fly into a rage at international conferences and arbitrarily denounce "opposing hegemony" as "opposing the "Soviet Union," itself unwittingly equating "hegemony" with the "Soviet Union." Or it may exert pressure and openly intervene in an attempt to stop other countries from siding with China against hegemonism. The most ironic thing is that when Aleksandrov was prating about opposing China pursuing hegemony, the Soviet Government actually published a statement threatening Japan: If the peace treaty to be concluded between China and Japan contains the clause on opposing hegemony," then the Soviet Union will probably have to revise its policy toward Japan." In accordance with the Soviet statement about opposing China pursuing "hegemony," is not China's insistence on including the clause on opposing hegemony in the Sino-Japanese peace treaty tantamount to opposing itself, and is this not very consistent with your intention? Why then are you behaving hysterically?

Similarly, in relations with Japan, is it China or the Soviet Union that has been making "groundless claims on the territories of a number of neighboring countries?" Nothing can be more obvious than this. In order to permanently occupy the four northern islands of Japan, the Soviet Union in recent years has racked its brains and played every trick, and its hegemonic features have been completely exposed. The Soviet Union not only has occupied vast areas of land belonging to other countries (including those already occupied by the old tsars), but it is also campaigning in the East and in the West to expand its sphere of influence. Its clamor about "consideration must be given under certain form to each and every corner of the world" has already far exceeded the limit of making "groundless claims on the territories of a number of neighboring countries."

Such myths as China wanting to "conquer the world" and "Peking's policy is a threat of war" invented by Aleksandrov to cover up the facts of frenzied Soviet military buildup and expansion are particularly funny. Actually, what made Mr Aleksandrov and his ilk uneasy is China's three proposals for averting the outbreak of a world war: Do a good job of preparing against a war of aggression, counter the military dispositions of the superpowers and oppose the policy of appeasement. These three proposals hit the Soviet Union in a sore spot. Therefore, when the head of the Chinese delegation made the proposals at the special UN session on disarmament, he was actually attacked by Brezhnev for making a "warlike speech." From the mouth of Aleksandrov, "averting" became "precipitating" and "opposing aggressive war" became "making war," and China also took the place of the Soviet Union as the new archcriminal "precipitating a new world war" and trying to "conquer the world."

The fraudulent tricks played by Aleksandrov and his ilk can also be called the most effort-saving and yet the most absurd means of transposing things.

Why is such ridiculous and childish tricks by Moscow's propagandists worthy of note? What pressing needs compelled Aleksandrov to unscrupulously spread this clumsy propaganda?

The answer can easily be found in the actual actions of the Soviet Union. A salient fact is that the Soviet Union is continuing its efforts to build up its armaments and make preparations for war in order to step up its contention with the United States for military supremacy. At the same time, it is considerably speeding up the pace of its aggressive and expansionist policy in Africa, Asia and, with emphasis, in Western Europe. It even blatantly dispatched tens of thousands of Cuban mercenaries to carry out naked military interventions in Africa and the Red Sea region. This further unmasks the aggressive nature of Soviet social imperialism and heightens the vigilance and arouses the strong opposition of people of various countries. Therefore, it is only natural that the Soviet Union badly needs to whitewash its activities. Accordingly, Moscow thinks that making unfounded countercharges against other people to distract public attention is the best policy for evading the condemnation of world public opinion.

The reason the Moscow propagandists chose China as the main target of their policy is because since the smashing of the "gang of four," the Chinese people have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, actively conducted diplomatic activities and improved friendly intercourse and mutual assistance and cooperation with other countries, thereby enhancing China's international position and broadening the international united front against hegemony. The Brezhnev clique feels very uneasy because of this and is stricken by both fear and hatred. Unbiased public opinion in some countries has pointed out that Aleksandrov's anti-China article contains nothing new, but its attempt to drive a wedge between China and Africa, Southeast Asia and West European countries is very obvious. This analysis tallies with facts. Each time our state leaders travel abroad or whenever a foreign friendship delegation visits China, the Moscow propagandists distort and do harm through every kind of slander. The TASS News Agency actually finds a "dangerous plot" in China's improved trade relations with West European countries and warns Western Europe against the "danger of playing with fire." In the eyes of the Soviet propagandists, the improved friendly relations between China and the countries of south Asia and western Asia have also become "Peking's subversive activities south and west of the Chinese border."

However, there can be no concealing the truth. Facts have proved and will continue to prove that the anti-China propaganda carried out by the Soviet Union to start trouble can by no means undermine the militant friendship established between China and various countries in their joint struggle to oppose imperialism and hegemonism and the growing friendship and cooperation between China and other countries. Nor can any Soviet propaganda trick to distract public attention impede the broadening of the international united front against hegemony and the development of the world people's struggle for unity and against hegemony. Along with the military buildup, war preparations and escalated aggressive and expansionist activities of Soviet social imperialism, such clumsy propaganda has become a rare teacher by negative example for the world's people. The anti-China propaganda of Aleksandrov and his ilk will yield nothing but disappointments.

PEKING CHARGES SOVIETS WITH SUPPRESSING ABKHAZSIANS.

OW140931Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul--According to a Moscow report, in the past several months the people of the Abkhazskaya Autonomous SSR of the Soviet Union have held a number of rallies and demonstrations to protest the policy of national oppression the Soviet revisionist authorities have followed for a long time toward the Abkhazsian people. The Abkhazsians are a nation inhabiting Soviet (?Transcaucasia).

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After the October Revolution they set up an autonomous republic as a division of the Georgian SSR. According to a 28 June Moscow report by the U.S. Los Angeles TIMES, 130 Abkhazian intellectuals jointly wrote a letter to the USSR Supreme Soviet in December 1977 opposing the forced assimilation of their nation and the abuse of Abkhazian natural resources. As a consequence, they suffered "a series of reprisals." However, the suppression of these intellectuals by the Soviet revisionist authorities has resulted in even stronger resistance.

The 26 May issue of the (ORIENTAL TWILIGHT), a Soviet paper, admitted: "Recently, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other organs of the union have successively received many letters, verbal complaints and telegrams from individuals and collectives in Abkhazskaya, which raised various questions and made critical comments on Soviet authorities."

According to a Los Angeles TIMES report: "A number of demonstrations have been held in some Abkhazian cities, such as (Pochibu), (Liheni) and Tkvarcheli. The biggest demonstration was held in early March in (Liheni), Abkhazskaya's ancient capital." Some 12,000 persons took part in the demonstration and rally in (Liheni) at which the letter of the aforementioned 130 intellectuals was read. An eyewitness said: "Many persons expressed their support of the letter in enthusiastic speeches." It was reported that two officials were "driven off the rostrum" when they tried to denounce the authors of the letter. "The continued suppression attempt" by the Soviet revisionist authorities "led to more rallies, including one held in April this year in Tkvarcheli, an industrial center of the republic." "It was reported that the movement reached a climax when 30,000 persons held a demonstration on 21 May in Sukhumi, the capital of Abkhazskaya and important resort center in the Soviet Union."

Regarding the discontent among the Abkhazians, the (ORIENTAL TWILIGHT) wrote: "The major problem is relations among nationalities in Abkhazskaya. Certain authors, for example, have misrepresented the history of the Abkhazians. They have not thoroughly solved the problem of restoring Abkhazskaya's geographical name; nor have they attached due importance to the Abkhazian people's culture and language. Instead, they have pointed at shortcomings in the training of Abkhazian cadres and at some economic problems." The paper was forced to admit: "There are certain grounds for the above-mentioned problems as well as for some other problems."

The strong upsurge of protest has thrown the Soviet revisionists off their balance. They have taken various measures in an attempt to keep the situation under control. The general cause of the national oppression and forced assimilation in the Soviet Union originates with the Soviet revisionist leading clique. The Soviet propaganda apparatus has consistently advertised that in the Soviet Union, "the process of eliminating the demarcation between nationalities decides the basic development of relations among nationalities in our country at the present stage." (issue No 4 of 1976 YUNOST) Brezhnev has called this process "the process of internationalization of the whole life," while shouting "fine, and fine indeed!" (21 December 1972 report). At present, the Soviet revisionist authorities are punishing local officials and using them as scapegoats. The Soviet authorities dismissed (Shinteba) from his post as first secretary of the party committee of Abkhazskaya and forced Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian party Central Committee, to openly admit "I made mistakes."

At the same time, they offered some carrots, such as their decision to establish an Abkhazian university, set up television stations in Abkhazskaya, and build and expand some enterprises. As the Los Angeles TIMES said, they only "meet certain less important demands of the people." The Soviet revisionist authorities will never accept the Abkhazian people's demand for a radical change of the national oppression and forced assimilation policies the Soviet revisionists have adopted.

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They use big sticks and even machine guns to carry out suppression. The Brezhnev clique has assigned Kapitonov, secretary of the party Central Committee of the Soviet revisionists, to squash the anger of the people in the Abkhazian Republic. According to a 26 May ORIENTAL TWILIGHT report, in his speech at a "meeting of the activists of Abkhazian party organizations," Kapitonov accused those who had made the above demands of such crimes as "sabotaging the trust among nationalities," "creating unhealthy feelings," "taking an incorrect stand," and so on. According to the "Los Angeles TIMES, the day after Kapitonov spoke "a large number of Soviet troops arrived in Sukhumi, many of them carrying machine guns." It was reported that they dispersed Abkhazians gathering in groups, even if they involved only a small number of people." The new Abkhazian constitution published soon afterwards "did not show any of the substantial changes demanded by the demonstrators."

NORTH ASIA

NORTH KOREAN POSITION FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE NOTED

OW161954Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN today carried a report on a joint meeting, on July 12, of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of Korea. The meeting stressed that the present situation urgently demands that a united front against imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces be forged among the non-aligned countries to cope with the former's moves of splittism, disintegration and scramble. According to the report, the joint meeting, presided over by President Kim Il-song, heard and decided upon the approach of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the questions to be discussed at the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned states scheduled in Belgrade between July 25 and 29 and the action line of the delegation of the DPRK which will attend it.

The joint meeting noted that today the non-aligned movement is undergoing twists and turns. But the situation as a whole is developing as ever in favour of the peoples who are advancing under the banner of independence. The meeting said: "Lately, in particular, all the dominating forces such as imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism are engaged in fierce scrambles everywhere in the world to draw non-aligned countries into the sphere of their domination by estranging them from each other and splitting them, and are craftily scheming to disorganise the non-aligned movement." "This has led to a grave phase where certain non-aligned countries hate and antagonize each other and even end up in armed conflicts. This is really an unhappy and heart-rending thing," it added.

The meeting stressed that one must not remain an onlooker at such a situation, but all should join efforts to settle it without fail. The meeting paid great attention to the question of achieving the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement. It stressed: "It is the basic point in achieving the unity and cohesion to oppose imperialism, firmly adhere to the principles and policies of the non-aligned movement and uphold the inherent characteristics of our movement." It noted: "One should not argue which nation is progressive and which is not within the non-aligned movement, nor should one classify its member states into opposed groups, but seek unity on the basis of the traditional non-aligned policy."

It stressed that "the non-aligned movement is a movement demanding independence for its original mission and its member states are all struggling to uphold national independence, achieve economic self-sustenance and defend sovereignty." "There will be no problem insolvable when the non-aligned countries truly respect this idea of our movement and show the spirit of trusting each other and cooperating with each other," it said. It noted: "As for the border disputes between member states of the non-aligned movement, each nation should respect the present borderline and desist from going beyond it, and in case one side has crossed the present borderline, the dispute should be fairly settled on condition that it returns to its original position." It noted, the principle of independence demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It demands opposition to being subjugated or subjugating others. "One must under no circumstances allow the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country to be encroached upon, but strictly oppose foreign domination and interference of any form," it said.

It pointed out: "If the non-aligned countries uphold independence, the imperialist and dominationist forces will find no room to sneak into our movement and the baton of any country will not work." [sentence as received] It said that it is natural for one to render support to the people of a country when it rises against imperialist aggression. This is an internationalist duty of the non-aligned nations. "But, no country should interfere in others' internal affairs or intervene in others' civil war," it stressed. It noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to the noble cause of the non-aligned movement against imperialism and other dominationist forces and for defending independence by discharging the lofty duty it assumed to the non-aligned movement. It stressed: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever resolutely oppose the moves of the imperialists who are hastening the arms race and aggravating tension, talking empty words only and deceiving the popular masses behind the curtain of 'peace' and 'disarmament,' and merge their efforts into the struggle for the implementation of the resolution of the non-aligned conference on disarmament." It said: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever unite strength with other non-aligned countries and struggle actively for the establishment of a new economic order against the imperialists' exploitation and plunder." "The joint meeting expressed the firm belief that all the attempts of the imperialists and all other dominationist forces to disrupt and undermine the non-aligned movement will be foiled by the united struggle of the non-aligned countries and the movement will steadily grow in strength and develop on its track," the meeting concluded.

FANG I MEETS JAPANESE PROFESSORS FROM TOKYO UNIVERSITY

OW160812Y Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with a delegation of professors of the Department of Agriculture of Tokyo University of Japan led by Prof. Manabu Ogata. Present on the occasion were Chu Jung [2612 2837], vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and Ma Lin, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Society of Agronomy. Invited by the Chinese society, the delegation arrived in Peking on June 27. Tung Ti-chou, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Yang Hsien-tung, president of the Chinese Society of Agronomy, met and feted the Japanese friends on separate occasions. They toured Shanghai, Canton, Kueilin and Tachai, and had academic exchanges with their Chinese counterparts.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC REPRESENTATIVE CLAIMS REPATRIATION TALKS 'DEADLOCKED'

OW152207Y Peking NCNA in English 2145 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Also broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam at 1130 and 1330 GMT on 16 July]

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities' categorical denial of the fact that there are victimized Chinese residents in Vietnam has brought the negotiations for bringing these Chinese back to China to a deadlock. This was pointed out by the representative of the Chinese Embassy at the 16th meeting of the negotiations here yesterday. He said: "Over the years, the Vietnamese authorities, dictated by their domestic and foreign policy needs, have step by step taken on an anti-China course in defiance of the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people. In recent years in particular, they have pursued more vigorously than before the policy of ostracism, discrimination and persecution against the Chinese residents in the political, economic and cultural fields. They have used their mouthpieces to make flagrant anti-China propaganda at every opportunity and stir up anti-China sentiments, thereby subjecting the masses of Chinese residents to unspeakable mental agony. They have pressed the Chinese to take Vietnamese citizenship by threatening to suspend their services, lay them off, cut off their grain rations or even seize their property. They have had their public security men break into the homes of Chinese residents at will on various pretexts, subject them to extortion and blackmail and even throw them out of their homes. What is worse, Vietnamese public security offices often summoned or arrested Chinese on trumped-up charges. Some Chinese residents who applied for return to China were secretly taken away and their whereabouts are still unknown today. Since April this year, victimized Chinese have been expelled from Vietnam in large numbers. While leaving the country, they were humiliated and tormented, some had their personal belongings illegally taken from them, others were beaten up for no reason, still others were fired upon and wounded or even shot dead. And to this day, the Vietnamese authorities are still expelling Chinese en masse."

He said that as the Vietnamese authorities have been ruthlessly persecuting the Chinese nationals, who had shared weal and woe with the Vietnamese people, it is an iron-clad fact obvious to all that there are wretched Chinese residents in Vietnam. It is absolutely impossible for the Vietnamese authorities to obliterate this by adopting a policy of non-recognition towards facts.

The Chinese representative refuted Vietnam's absurd argument that the departure of Chinese nationals en masse has not resulted from acts of persecution and expulsions on the part of the Vietnamese authorities but from "agitation" and "coercion aimed at their departure" on the part of China. He said: "It is clear to all that the persecution and expulsion of large numbers of Chinese nationals are being practised by the Vietnamese authorities in a premeditated and systematic way under direction. One is tempted to ask: How can China coerce those so-called 'Hoa people' to leave as they all live in Vietnam? Don't you think it is ridiculous to say so?" He went on to say that to date, the Vietnamese authorities have expelled as many as 150,000 Chinese nationals to China. Some have their families broken, some others are pauperized and taken ill, and still others are thoroughly robbed of their property. They are in an impasse and feel very much wretched. In view of this situation, the Chinese Government has had to turn large amounts of human and material resources to the use of solving their livelihood and production problems.

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In some places, a number of factories and schools have had to shut down for the moment to accommodate the victimized Chinese nationals. At the frontier towns, a large number of vehicles has to be drawn away every day to bring clothing and food to them.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities, while banishing Chinese nationals in great numbers, have sent over secret agents and bad elements in their midst to engage in espionage and disruptive activities. All this has caused great difficulties to China and imposed a heavy burden on her. "There is a host of facts to show that primarily it is the vast number of Chinese nationals and China who are suffering from Vietnam's anti-China and anti-Chinese policy," he added.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy pointed out that the Vietnamese side denied that there are victimized Chinese residents in Vietnam, who are subjected to persecution and ostracism by the Vietnamese authorities. At the same time, the Vietnamese side persisted in not allowing China to ship back these Chinese compatriots in distress. All this has virtually blocked the gate to talks. He then commented on the so-called two new proposals advanced by the Vietnamese side on July 9.

The first point in the Vietnamese proposals stipulates that "regarding the question of procedures for those Hoa people or Vietnamese of Chinese origin willing to leave Vietnam for China, the Vietnamese side would prepare a namelist about which it will notify the Chinese Embassy." The representative of the Chinese Embassy pointed out that this proposal means: "You do want to dispatch ships to bring home victimized residents? There is none here. If you do want to ship back, there are only Hoa people or Vietnamese of Chinese origin to be brought back. The namelist will naturally be worked out and provided by Vietnam." There is no difference between the above-mentioned method and the proposal in your note of June 19. If there is anything new, it is that when differences of principle over this question exist between the two sides you hurriedly produce a namelist you have prepared and force the Chinese side to accept before agreement is reached. Is this not something you want to impose on us? We will naturally reject it. How can the ships dispatched by the Chinese Government for the victimized Chinese residents bring back instead Vietnamese citizens to China?

Besides, the Chinese representative said, you proposed that if the Chinese side could provide a namelist of the Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin who wanted to go to China, the Vietnamese side would accept and examine it. This point seems something 'new.' But, first, what you meant is still a namelist of Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin. The Chinese Embassy has been charged by you for "violating" Vietnamese sovereignty merely because it has conducted normal consular affairs, including satisfying procedures for Chinese nationals who want to go back to China. Wouldn't it be a more serious "violation" of Vietnamese sovereignty if we did something for the Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin to go to China and provide such a list of names? Secondly, if what you meant is a namelist of the victimized Chinese nationals, we would very much like to provide you one. But since you have refused to let our work teams to go to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City and provide the work teams with minimum facilities, how can we work out the namelist of the victimized Chinese nationals who want to go back to China? What you really want is to make out a namelist by yourself, not by us. Your proposal means nothing but empty lip service.

The second point of the Vietnamese proposals concerns the duration of anchoring of the Chinese ships in the Vietnamese ports. The representative of the Chinese Embassy pointed out that at present, it would be better not to restrict too rigidly on this point, and better set the duration according to the practical needs for bringing home the victimized Chinese nationals. It is actually a concrete issue easy to be settled. The Vietnamese side, however, fixed a duration of three days and then five days as if they made a big concession. They advertised widely and made a big noise about the issue. Such acts have no actual significance to break the deadlock of the negotiations.

The Chinese representative said: "In a word, the so-called two new proposals of the Vietnamese side are actually harping on the shopworn theme. In no way can they show the sincerity the Vietnamese side claimed. They only serve to further lay bare the hypocritical attitude of the Vietnamese side to the negotiations.

Delaying Tactics Discussed

OW152214Y Peking NCNA in English 2237 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Commentary: "Why Hanoi Negotiations Have Landed in Impasse"--NCNA headline] [Also broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam at 1130 and 1330 GMT on 16 July]

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA correspondent)--The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations in Hanoi, instead of making any progress, have landed in impasse owing to the absence of sincerity on the Vietnamese side. Negotiations for the sending of Chinese ships to bring back victimized Chinese began on June 13. To date 16 meetings have been held. But the disappointing fact is that the negotiations have now been brought to a deadlock by the Vietnamese authorities' double-faced tactics of nominally agreeing to, but actually disrupting, the arrangements for bringing back the Chinese by sea. Consequently, the two Chinese ships have been kept outside Vietnamese territorial waters for more than three weeks, while the Chinese residents, subject to constant harassment, are anxiously waiting to board these ships for home.

From the very start of the negotiations, the Vietnamese side has been insisting that the Chinese side accede to its view that the Chinese ships were to bring back "Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin who desire to leave Vietnam," and not victimized Chinese nationals. The negotiations consequently stranded over this issue, one that is really a matter of common sense and cannot be sidestepped.

China has sent its ships to Vietnam solely because large numbers of Chinese residents are being persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities and as a consequence, these residents desire to return to China. It is the inalienable right of a sovereign state to provide means of transportation for its own nationals being harassed in a foreign country to return home. This is deemed reasonable internationally, so it will not do for the Vietnamese authorities openly to refuse to admit the Chinese ships. They thus turned to the double dealing of nominally agreeing to but actually sabotaging it. Hence, in the negotiations, they obstinately opposed the view that it is the victimized Chinese that China is sending ships to bring back. They insisted that the Chinese side accede to their view that China is to bring back "Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin" who wish to go to China. The Chinese representative to the negotiations solemnly told his counterpart: How can the Chinese ships, sent to bring back victimized Chinese, take to China "Vietnamese citizens" instead?

What purpose is there for the Vietnamese side to send to China en masse "Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin" who have not been victimized? Clinging to such a stand is preposterous in international relations. To these questions, repeatedly asked by the Chinese side, the Vietnamese authorities either turn a deaf ear or just prevaricate.

This absurd view adopted by the Vietnamese authorities on such a fundamental issue has landed their representatives in a most unenviable and selfcontradictory position. Having failed to make one single good point, they turned to assert that the two parties to the negotiations should "refrain from arguing back and forth" on their "differences in views and principled positions" and had better deal with specific questions.

But, when the "specific question" centered on the formalities to be adopted for the approval of those victimized Chinese to set sail for China by sea, they came out again to oppose having the Chinese file their applications with the Chinese Embassy. They insisted that the list of "Hoa people" to leave be prepared and the formalities for their exit be handled by the Vietnamese side. Thus, according to the logic of the Vietnamese side, it would not do either to discuss or not to discuss the question of what kind of people the Chinese ships are going to bring back. If it is discussed, then other questions would remain unsettled too. It is, therefore, obvious that by maintaining the preposterous view that China is to bring back "Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin," the Vietnamese side hopes to gloss over its persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents and, moreover, to render the negotiations fruitless and obstruct China's plan to bring back victimized Chinese by sea.

Vietnam's position on the formalities required for taking back victimized Chinese residents likewise shows its absence of sincerity in the negotiations. The Chinese side proposed that those victimized Chinese who wish to return to China file their applications with the Chinese Embassy and, when approved, receive certificates for return to China and go through the formalities for exit to be handled by the Vietnamese side. This is quite reasonable and is in line with international practice. The same procedure had been accepted by Vietnam when other foreign nationals residing in Vietnam desired to leave. What is the reason for the Vietnamese authorities to object to our proposal this time? To make the formalities for exit of Chinese nationals an issue is clearly a device to stall the negotiations and upset China's plan to bring back victimized Chinese.

In the course of the negotiations, the Vietnamese side simply refused to give full attention and consideration to the Chinese proposals in a spirit of consultation on an equal footing. It maintained that "the matter can be really settled" only when the Chinese side accedes to its propositions. Thus, it dismissed offhand the Chinese proposals en toto. Besides, it often unreasonably challenged the Chinese representative to the negotiations to answer its questions, immediately and in the framework it required. Even the time for each meeting was fixed by it otherwise the Chinese representative would be accused of "dragging out the negotiations." What high-handedness!

While unreasonably stalling the negotiations, the Vietnamese side played petty tricks to disrupt the shipping of victimized Chinese to China and engage in anti-China agitation.

Its public security men openly said: "When China fails eventually to bring the Hoa people back, that will be a victory for us." It went out of its way to prevent victimized Chinese from taking the Chinese ships to go home. It even arrested many of those who applied for boarding the Chinese ships. Meanwhile, it forced large numbers of Chinese nationals to go back by land.

Through its propaganda machine, the Vietnamese authorities have been trying to lead the world to believe that they are furthering the negotiations and working for an agreement with sincerity, while China is doing just the opposite. In defiance of facts, they scurrilously accused the Chinese representative at the very beginning of the negotiations, of refusing to enter into negotiations with them. The fact is that on June 13, both sides met for the first time at the proposal of the Chinese side. This was followed by another meeting on June 16. Yet, on June 19, the Vietnamese mass media raised a hue and cry about China refusing to consult the Vietnamese authorities. This sheer disregard of the facts is seldom seen in international relations.

On June 28, the Vietnamese authorities delivered a note to the Chinese side and the Chinese representative told them that it needed careful study and proposed that the meeting scheduled for that day be postponed. This is quite natural in international negotiations. Yet, the Vietnamese side in its propaganda accused the Chinese side of "putting off the meeting again and again." It is clear that instead of having sincerity to further the negotiations and arrive at an agreement, the Vietnamese side is merely making use of the negotiations to malign China.

Why, then, the Vietnamese authorities chose to enter into negotiations with the Chinese representative? It is for the same purpose as the moves they have taken recently. While agreeing to the sending of Chinese ships to their ports, they actually stopped at nothing in preventing Chinese nationals from boarding the ships. While agreeing to the establishment of a Chinese Consulate-General in Ho Chi Minh City, they actually resorted to procrastination on various pretexts to prevent China from doing so. Their gestures of goodwill were intended to improve their unsightly image in the world as a result of their savage persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals and their toeing the Kremlin's anti-China line. In this way, they also hoped to reinforce their groundless charge that China is bringing pressure to bear on them. Their treacherous manoeuvres were by no means "olive branches" of "concession," but poisonous arrows shot at China.

NCNA Commentary

OW152313Y Peking NCNA in English 2257 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations for sending of Chinese ships to bring back victimized Chinese have landed in empasse, HSINHUA correspondent pointed out in a commentary today.

The commentary says that from the very start of the negotiations, the Vietnamese side has been insisting that the Chinese side accede to its view that the Chinese ships are to bring back "Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese origin who desire to leave Vietnam," and not victimized Chinese nationals. But, the commentary asks how can the Chinese ships sent to bring back victimized Chinese take to China Vietnamese citizens instead?

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It points out that in the course of negotiations, the Vietnamese side adopted a high-handed attitude and distorted facts in their propaganda. The fact is that the two sides already held talks, yet the Vietnamese mass media raised a hue and cry about China refusing to consult the Vietnamese authorities. The Vietnamese authorities delivered a note to the Chinese side and the Chinese representative told them that it needed careful study and proposed that the meeting scheduled for that day be postponed. This is quite natural. Yet, the Vietnamese side in its propaganda accused the Chinese side of "putting off the meeting again and again." It is clear that instead of having sincerity to further the negotiations and arrive at an agreement, the Vietnamese side is merely making use of the negotiations to malign China.

The commentary says that the Vietnamese authorities chose to enter into negotiations with the Chinese representatives for the same purpose as the moves they have taken recently. While agreeing to the sending of Chinese ships to their ports, they actually stopped at nothing in preventing Chinese nationals from boarding the ships. While agreeing to the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City, they actually resorted to procrastination on various pretexts to prevent China from doing so. All these manoeuvres were by no means "olive branches" of "concession," but poisonous arrows shot at China. Their gestures were intended to improve their unsightly image as a result of their savage persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals and their toeing of the Kremlin's anti-China line. In this way, they also hoped to reinforce their groundless charges that China is bringing pressures to bear on them.

The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations in Hanoi began on June 13. To date 16 meetings have been held. At the 16th meeting held yesterday, representative of the Chinese Embassy pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities cannot deny the fact that they are ruthlessly persecuting the Chinese nationals who shared good and bad lot with the Vietnamese people and that there are victimized Chinese residents in Vietnam. The Chinese representative pointed out that Vietnamese denial of existence of victimized Chinese nationals in Vietnam and its insistence on not permitting China to bring back the victimized Chinese nationals mean that the Vietnamese side has closed the door to the negotiations.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR REPORTS HANOI AROUSING NATIONAL HATRED

OW151959Y Peking NCNA in English 1949 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[To] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Hanoi is utilizing historical incidents to fan up national chauvinism and foster national hatred towards the Chinese people, says a commentator's article carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. The article reads:

While indulging in a massive anti-China, anti-Chinese campaign to injure the relations between China and Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities have made false charges that China is pursuing "a policy contrary to the tradition of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples" and that China "has carried out provocative propaganda among the Chinese people in an attempt to arouse hatred between the two nations," etc. Their purpose is to place at the door of China their own responsibility for undermining the traditional friendship between the two peoples and to stir up national enmity. However, all fair-minded people can see that it is none other than the Vietnamese authorities who have long had their propaganda machines in motion and employed various other means to instill into the minds of the Vietnamese people hatred towards the Chinese people.

This defies the traditional bonds of friendship between the two peoples and is at the expense of their fundamental interests.

One important means employed by the Vietnamese authorities to whip up an anti-China campaign is the use of historical problems. For a long period, Vietnamese newspapers and radios have dwelt excessively and deliberately on historical facts about Chinese feudal rulers' aggression against Vietnam. They have eulogized those cabinet ministers and generals in Vietnamese feudal dynasties who resisted Chinese feudal rulers as heroes better than those of the proletariat. Every year, the Vietnamese authorities have organized memorial activities, put on stage historical dramas, published stories, feature articles, posters and pictures and organized middle school students in collecting historical data to propagate the ancient Vietnamese history of opposing Chinese feudal dynasties and play up the so-called "aggression from the north." To boost the morale of the Vietnamese authorities, Soviet social-imperialism has echoed their propaganda and showered praise on their "militant spirit" in resisting the aggressive forces of the Han, Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties.

What is the aim of the Vietnamese authorities in using ancient events as insinuations for the present?

It is historically true that Chinese feudal rulers committed aggression against Vietnam. But did the foreign aggression of Chinese feudal rulers have anything to do with socialist China or its people? The Chinese people in feudal society were themselves subjected to the oppression of the feudal rulers. Therefore they did not and could not bear any responsibility for the doings of the feudal rulers, still less must they today shoulder the responsibility for the actions of the feudal rulers hundreds and even thousands of years ago. When our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai visited Vietnam in 1956, he specially went to the Trung Sisters' Temple in Hanoi and paid homage to the two ancient Vietnamese heroines, who had resisted Chinese feudal rulers. The homage call indicates that the Chinese people, like the Vietnamese people, are opposed to Chinese feudal rulers' aggression against Vietnam. It testifies vividly to China's efforts to consolidate the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Our line of reasoning is applicable to the Vietnamese people too. Historically speaking Vietnam was not only a victim of aggression but also committed aggression against others. Vietnamese feudal rulers invaded some areas in China's Kwangtung and Kwangsi, as well as Laos and Kampuchea. Is it possible that the Vietnamese people should be held responsible for this? In their anti-China propaganda, the Vietnamese authorities have time and again slandered China for lacking a "class standpoint" as if they themselves can boast much of a "class standpoint." People cannot help asking the Vietnamese authorities what they have done with their "class standpoint" in arousing national hatred and calling for precautions against "aggression from the north" through their propaganda over Chinese feudal rulers' aggression against Vietnam.

It is beyond reproach for a country to study the history of its own nation. Marxists should analyse and study historical questions from the standpoint of historical materialism and be opposed to the distortion and fabrication of history and the use of historical questions to stir up national chauvinism.

Not long after the victory of the October Revolution in Russia, Lenin denounced the British, French and U.S. imperialist powers which "tried to arouse Poland's ancient hatred towards her Great-Russian oppressors, tried to transfer the Polish workers' hatred of landowners and tsars, a hundred times deserved, to the Russian workers and peasants, and tried to make the Polish workers think that the Bolsheviks, like the Russian chauvinists, dream of conquering Poland." What common points are there between the present attitude of the Vietnamese authorities towards the historical questions between China and Vietnam and Lenin's attitude towards historical questions? And what common points are there between the Vietnamese authorities' attitude and historical materialism?

It is obvious that the incessant propagation by the Vietnamese authorities of Chinese feudal rulers' aggressions against Vietnam is aimed at utilizing these historical questions to fan up national chauvinism among the Vietnamese people and imbue them with hatred towards the Chinese people.

Such anti-China propaganda conducted by the Vietnamese authorities never came to a halt even during the Vietnamese war against U.S. aggression when the Chinese people offered large quantities of aid to Vietnam. This shows that it has become an established policy of the Vietnamese authorities to stir up national hatred for the purpose of realizing their ulterior aims. Out of its desire to safeguard solidarity between the two countries, China has on many occasions tendered well-intentioned advice to the Vietnamese side through recognized channels hoping that they would stop doing so. However, the Vietnamese authorities have willfully clung to their course and gone farther and farther down the anti-China road, escalating their attacks against China from historical to current issues, from insinuation to open attack by name. Since the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese authorities have seized upon every opportunity to make a hue and cry. Anti-China articles, commentaries and reports produced by the Vietnamese propaganda media have been unprecedented in their quantity and variety, in venom of language, vileness of tactics and absurdity of rumour-mongering. The Vietnamese authorities also organised various meetings and forums to distort facts and stir up the winds of discord. They babbled the nonsense that China "nurtures great ambitions in Southeast Asia," practises "big-nation chauvinism" and a "gun-bout diplomacy," is "imperialistic and an international reactionary," etc. They even made an all-round distortion of and attack on China's domestic and foreign policies. Their despicable conduct in whipping up a large-scale and sinister anti-China campaign, arousing national hatred and poisoning the relations between the two countries in a deliberate and controlled way is obvious to all, any attempt to deny it is futile.

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have nurtured a profound traditional friendship in their protracted struggle. Maintenance of this friendship and solidarity conforms to their fundamental interests and common desire. The Chinese Government and people have all along treasured the friendship between the two peoples, have done nothing harmful to this friendship and have exercised self-restraint and forbearance towards the Vietnamese authorities' acts in opposing China and ostracising Chinese residents in Vietnam. Now, the Vietnamese authorities have gone far enough on their anti-China and anti-Chinese road. China has had to take its first step when the Vietnamese authorities have taken 11 steps. It is precisely for upholding the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries that China has openly exposed the Vietnamese authorities' perverted action and expressed the hope that they would put an end to their demagogic propaganda against China before it is too late.

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We advise the Vietnamese authorities to cherish the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people and do some honest things, conducive to the improvement of relations between the two countries. The practice of intensifying demagogic propaganda against China and at the same time trying to lay the responsibility at China's door by making false counter-charges will not help whitewash their own inglorious image.

VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES TAKE GRAIN FROM CHINESE RESIDENTS

OW142015Y Peking NCNA in English 2005 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Newly harvested grain due to the Chinese peasants residing in North Vietnam has been forcibly taken away from them by the Vietnamese authorities. Village cadres were instructed to do so with the help of troops, public security personnel and militiamen. Denied any hope of a bare subsistence, these Chinese peasants had no alternative but to quit their homes and return to China. According to latest figures, 3,495 victimized Chinese in Vietnam had come to the town of Tung Hsing and other districts of Tung Hsing County between July 1 and 8. Over 2,700 or 80 percent, of them came from the countryside of Mong Cai, Quang Ha, Tien Yen, Binh Lieu, Ba Che, Cam Pha and Dong Trieu districts, Quang Ninh Province of Vietnam. Those from some parts of Mong Cai District said that many families of the Chinese peasants there had run out of grain when the summer harvesting started, but cadres of the villages or cooperatives refused to allocate to or even lend them any.

Yang Shih-wen of the 11th team of the Quat Dong cooperative, Mong Cai District said: "Our team started harvesting the early rice on June 27. By July 6 when I left there, half of the team's early rice crop had been taken in. Many of the Chinese peasants of the team had run out of grain and asked for their shares of the harvested rice. But the cadres told them that they had received instructions not to allocate the harvested grain." He went on to say: "The instructions amount to an order of expulsion for the Chinese. The team consists of 45 households of which 31 are Chinese. I alone had seen cadres lending grain to three Vietnamese households. I have eight mouths to feed, but they wouldn't lend me any. I tried to reason with them; they said I was making trouble. Public security men of the district and the village together with some militiamen broke into my home, called me names and told me I was a reactionary. 'Why don't you go? Why should you stay on in this country?' they said."

Returnees from the districts of Tien Yen and Quang Ha, Quang Ninh Province, told the same story. Wei Shan-ho and Huang Ting-hsiu, two victimized Chinese who returned to Ping Hsiang on July 3, described how the Chinese living in their village in Dong Trieu District, Quang Ninh Province had been harassed and forced to leave. The village is made up of 88 peasant households, all Chinese. The Vietnamese authorities had militiamen patrol day and night inside and outside the village. The rice was ripe in the fields as well as in the private plots, but they did not allow the Chinese to reap. Instead, they brought in Vietnamese to do the harvesting, and the 20 tons of rice taken in were distributed to the Vietnamese newcomers, leaving not a single grain to the Chinese who cultivated it. The Chinese were even not allowed to gather the ears scattered in the fields. They were told: "Go back to China and be quick! There is no grain for you in our country."

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The Chinese are not even allowed to cut the bamboo or fell the trees they have grown themselves. Wei Shan-ho felled two trees he had grown and tried to sell them on June 19. He was fined twenty dong (Vietnamese currency).

In these circumstances of persecution, all the Chinese of the village were forced to leave for China before the end of the month. Returnees from Quang Ninh Province have exposed how the Vietnamese authorities directed public security personnel and militiamen brought from the hinterland to take away the grain in villages having a Chinese community.

Cheng Hsiang-neng, who had been a member of the third team of the Tan Lap cooperative in Quang Ha District, said: "The third team was all Chinese. Late last month, our team leader took us to the fields to gather sweet potatoes. Five or six of the Vietnamese militiamen stationed in our team, rifles in hand, came and chased us out of the fields. They didn't even allow us to take back the sweet potatoes we'd already collected, and took them all away themselves. "On June 23, I and my family went to gather the peanuts in our private plot. Some militiamen shouted to us: 'Stop! The peanuts no longer belong to you.' I answered: 'We've grown them.' 'Stop arguing,' they said threateningly, 'or you'll be taken away.' "In the evening, came seven or eight of the militiamen; they dug up all the peanuts in our plot and went away with them. [quotation marks as received] He also accused the militiamen of having taken the plough, the millstone and some furniture from him and even picked the fruits grown by his family. Being made impossible to stay on, more than 350 of the 370-odd Chinese households of the Tan Lap cooperative have returned to China.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES SRV AMBITIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW170634Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts of PEOPLE'S DAILY 17 Jul article by (Ssu-ma Ta): "Hanoi's Fond Dream"]

[Text] Before ASEAN held its 11th foreign ministers conference recently, a vice foreign minister of Vietnam made a proposal to the five ASEAN countries on establishing a so-called "zone of peace, real independence and neutrality" in Southeast Asia. At first glance, this proposal seems to be much the same as advocacy of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, which the five ASEAN countries have long put forward. They are only different in one concept. Nevertheless, this one difference is very conspicuous, and there is something behind it.

What does Hanoi mean by "real independence?" Didn't the Vietnamese attack ASEAN as "an instrument of neo-colonialism" not long ago? This shows that in the eyes of the Vietnamese, not all Southeast Asian countries, including the five ASEAN countries, are really independent, and whether they are really independent or not must be verified and acknowledged by the Vietnamese. This proposal made by the Hanoi regime is contemptible and an insult to others. The governments and public opinion of the ASEAN countries are of course displeased by it. They sarcastically denounce it. Is Hanoi truly concerned about the independence of Southeast Asian countries? Take Vietnam's neighbor Cambodia for instance. Just because Phnom Penh is unwilling to bow to Hanoi and is resolutely defending its sovereignty and independence, Hanoi is so ashamed that it has been angered and made open armed aggression against Cambodia.

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At present, Hanoi has gone so far as to attempt to resort to the same despicable means as the Katanga bandits did to invade Zaire. Hanoi is openly blustering that it wants to establish bases in Cambodia and overthrow the Democratic Cambodian Government. This clearly shows that it wants to completely destroy other countries' independence and sovereignty and annex Cambodia into Vietnam. Is Hanoi concerned about other countries' independence and advocating "real independence?"

Hanoi's greed and ambition is not limited to annexing its immediate neighbors. Soon after the United States suffered defeat in its war of aggression and Vietnam became unified, Hanoi began a fond dream of attempting to seek hegemony in Southeast Asia. Since they grabbed weapons worth several billion dollars left behind by others, they have had a swollen head and secretly styled their country as a so-called "world's military power." It seems to them that their victory in the war against the United States should empower them to seek hegemony in Southeast Asia and decide the destiny of the Southeast Asia region. However, this fond dream cannot easily come true. The more Hanoi shows its hegemonic and expansionist ambition, the more Southeast Asian countries will become vigilant and stay away from it. The Southeast Asian countries will not be easily deceived by the hypocritical Vietnamese proposal on the "one of peace, real independence and neutrality," be it a small-scale copy of the Asian collective security system which has long been stored in Moscow's freezer or an enlarged plan for the "great Indochina union" which Hanoi has long dreamed of. The more Hanoi wants to expand, the more it will become isolated in the Southeast Asian region.

EUROPE

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS BRITISH JOURNALIST

OW171216Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with Sir Anthony Jenkinson, chairman of the Board of Directors of the CAYMAN COMPASS weekly, and Lady Jenkinson here this morning.

Vice-Premier Teng extended a hearty welcome to Sir Anthony and Lady Jenkinson and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. Sir Anthony was received by Chairman Mao in 1938 when he was on a Yenan visit as a correspondent of the DAILY SKETCH. At today's meeting Sir Anthony Jenkinson presented Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping with a number of precious photos and articles he shot and wrote in Yenan. Vice-Premier Teng expressed thanks for this. Present on the occasion were Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and Wan Fu, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

Sir Anthony and Lady Jenkinson arrived here on July 13. They will leave for home this afternoon.

ALBANIA RECALLS STUDENTS; PRC EXPERTS TO DEPART TIRANA

OW161318Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul--According to information obtained by our reporter from the departments concerned, the Albanian Government has decided to recall Albanian students and trainees who are studying in our country. The first group of 31 Albanian trainees left for home by air on 13 July. The remaining Albanian students and trainees are scheduled to return to Tirana by air on 20 July.

The Chinese experts assisting Albania will leave Tirana for Peking by air on 18 and 20 July respectively.

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CHI TENG-KUEI HOSTS BANQUET FOR YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

OW151552Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this evening gave a banquet warmly welcoming Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, his wife and the friendship delegation of the workers of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Comrade Branko Mikulic. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and his wife were among the guests. Present were Li I-meng, Chang Chih-hsiang and Chiao Shih, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Chi Teng-kuei and Comrade Branko Mikulic proposed toasts to the continuing development of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties and two peoples of China and Yugoslavia.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG GREETES OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

OW171207Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, yesterday sent a message to the 15th conference of the heads of state or government of the Organization of African Unity, warmly congratulating the conference on behalf of the Chinese Government and Chinese people. The message reads:

On the occasion of the successful convocation of the 15th conference of the heads of state or government of OAU, I wish to extend warm congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. At present, vigorous Africa is in a period of great awakening. The countries and peoples of great Africa are carrying forward the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Israeli Zionism so as to safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop the national economy and culture. The armed struggles and mass movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against white racism and for national liberation are developing in depth. Fighting in unity along the road of independent development, the African countries and peoples have dealt heavy blows at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and won one victory after another in the past year. We are convinced that the African peoples, strengthening their unity, persevering in the struggle and heightening their vigilance, will frustrate the superpowers' schemes of aggression, interference, control and subversion and win new victories.

We sincerely wish that through the joint efforts of the African countries, this conference will make a positive contribution to strengthening the militant unity of the African countries, removing the interference of external forces, supporting the national liberation struggles of the people in southern Africa, promoting cooperation between the African and Arab countries and advancing the Third World's just cause of unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

May the conference be crowned with success!

May the militant friendship between the Chinese and African peoples grow stronger and develop daily.

AFRICAN HEADWAY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST HEGEMONISM CITED

OW150156Y Peking NCNA in English 0115 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA Correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Since the 14th OAU summit held in July last year, African states and people have made visible headway in the fierce struggle against superpower hegemonism by strengthening their unity and cooperation, especially in military self-defence.

As part of its contention with the United States for global supremacy, the Soviet Union has in the past year intensified its aggression, interference and subversion in Africa for the purpose of controlling the continent and then encircling Western Europe strategically. Its large-scale armed interventions in the Horn of Africa, especially its mercenaries' second armed invasion of Zaire, have taught the African people a lesson by negative example, enabling them to see more clearly the true features of social-imperialism.

Somali President Siad Barre declared: "Today the African Continent is being threatened by Soviet neo-colonialism and its Cuban mercenaries."

Sudanese Vice-President ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr pointed out that Soviet "interference runs counter to the resolution adopted at the last African summit conference in Gabon."

The Senegalese paper LE SOLEIL in a recent editorial says that the Soviet Union and Cuba, in the name of fighting colonialism and imperialism, actually want to place the African Continent under neo-colonialism and neo-imperialism.

The Zairian paper ELIMA said in an article: "The free and independent Africa must oppose and struggle against Soviet social-imperialism."

In face of the rabid armed aggression by the colossus--the Soviet Union, African states have united themselves more extensively. During the Soviet-Cuban-engineered massive mercenary invasion of Shaba region in Zaire last May, African countries such as Morocco, Senegal, Togo, the Ivory Coast, Gabon and the Central African Empire rendered Zaire moral and material support to help her repulse the invasion. This was a common effort to defend the independence and territorial integrity of an African state. On the Shaba front, their troops fought together with Zairian Armed Forces and civilians and Egypt provided Zaire with military aid including the supply of heavy artillery and military instructors. It may be recalled that during the first Shaba war, only Morocco dispatched troops to support Zaire. Togolese President G. Eyadema has put it well: "When your neighbour's house is on fire, you must help him in time; otherwise the fire will turn on you next." This fully demonstrates the African states' militant spirit and determination to fight shoulder to shoulder against foreign aggression.

African states have taken a number of concrete measures to reinforce their collective defence in the past year. Last November the six states in the West African Economic Community and Togo reached an agreement which will help consolidate their stability. Earlier, in June last year, they had signed an agreement on non-aggression and mutual assistance. At the summit conference of the West African States Economic Community (ECOWAS) held last April, the 16 states of the ECOWAS decided to place the security issue on the agenda, and passed a draft treaty of non-aggression.

At the Afro-French summit held in Paris last May, the participating African states focused their discussions on African security and the establishment of collective security forces in Africa. In addition, a number of African countries continue to strengthen their military build-up to raise their fighting capability in case of aggression. In the just struggle against Soviet hegemonism in the past year, African states have enjoyed solidarity and support from more and more countries in the world, pushing forward the united front against hegemonism. At the critical moment when Zaire was invaded for the second time, EEC states such as France, Belgium and West Germany timely gave Zaire assistance in various forms, including paratroops, to safeguard their own interests. This has contributed to some extent to arresting Soviet aggression and expansion in Africa and stabilizing the situation in Zaire.

Through struggle African countries and people have become increasingly aware that Soviet aggression and expansion in Africa and the Soviet-Cuban military presence there constitute a serious threat to the independence and security of African countries and the main root cause of the instability in the continent. Their demands for the withdrawal of the Soviet-Cuban military personnel from Africa have thus been voiced ever more vigorously.

In protest against the Soviet-Cuban interference in African affairs, the Somali Government abrogated the Somali-Soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" last November and resolved to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. To prevent Cuban infiltration the Botswana Government recently withdrew passports from 17 persons scheduled to travel to Cuba. The Kenyan Government has also decided to deny university students passports to go to Havana.

Guerrillas in Angola are continuing their unswerving resistance to the Soviet-Cuban occupation troops, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Quite a number of African state leaders and mass media have denounced Cuba as an instrument of the Soviet sabotage against the non-aligned movement and called for the expulsion of Cuba from the movement. President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has solemnly declared that he would not attend the non-aligned summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana next year.

Through the joint struggle against hegemonism, African countries and people have deeply realized the importance of African solidarity. In the past year, many of them took the initiative to mediate conflicts and disputes between African countries and promote their solidarity on common basis, so as to bar outside forces from exploiting any opening. The normalization of relations between Guinea and Senegal and Ivory Coast last March under mediation by the heads of state of Liberia, Gambia and Togo was an outstanding achievement in this respect. This exemplary way of solving their own disputes by themselves in the interest of their common desire and out of consideration for the general interest has had great repercussions on the African Continent. Many African state leaders have sent messages to express congratulations on this. In his message Gabonese President and Executive Chairman of the OAU Omar Bongo said that "African wisdom has once more triumphed over the international subversive forces which are trying to divide our dear continent."

The OAU has done a lot of work to mediate between disputing African states. Special mediation committees were set up by the 14th OAU summit conference last year to settle differences between Chad and Libya, between Ethiopia and Sudan, and between Somalia and Ethiopia.

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Preliminary results have been achieved through the great efforts of these committees. Ethiopia and Sudan, for instance, have stopped hostile propaganda and action against each other and resumed their air link. In some cases, though positive results have not yet been obtained, they have at least found where the trouble lies. Joseph Garba, Nigerian commissioner for external affairs and chairman of an OAU committee to mediate between Somalia and Ethiopia, blamed the Soviet Union's "sad hardline" for the unsuccessful negotiation between the two countries.

No conflicts of basic interest exist among African countries and people. The practice of struggle in the past year has once again eloquently testified to the fact that the Africans are the genuine masters of their continent and that hegemonism will get nowhere in Africa.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON KENG PIAO'S VISIT TO TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Reception Held

OW142131Y Peking NCNA in English 2019 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--Trinidad-Tobago Minister of Education and Culture Cuthbert Joseph gave a reception and a cultural performance here this evening in honour of Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party. Trinidad-Tobago Prime Minister Eric Bustace Williams attended the reception and saw the performance.

At the reception, Prime Minister Williams met Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang, Director of the General Office of the State Council Wu Ching-tung, Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and other members of Keng Piao's party.

Present on the occasion were Errol Edward Mahabir, minister of petroleum and mines and minister in the Ministry of Finance; John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and national security; de Souza, minister in the Ministry of Finance; Selwyn Richardson, attorney-general and minister for legal affairs; Hugh Francis, minister of works, transport and communications; and Brigadier J. Serrette, commander of the Defence Force of Trinidad-Tobago. Chinese Ambassador Wang Chan-yuan and his wife and diplomatic envoys of other countries here were also present.

The excellent performance which reflected the culture of Trinidad-Tobago in the forms of folk concert drew warm applause from the guests and hosts. After the performance, Vice-Premier Keng Piao presented a basket of flowers to the troupe and shook hands with the performers, congratulating them on their successful performance.

This afternoon, Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party accompanied by Minister of Education and Culture Cuthbert Joseph, visited the St. Augustine campus of University of West Indies. When the Chinese guests arrived at the campus they were warmly welcomed by acting principal of the campus Professor Percy Bruce and others. A brief welcoming ceremony was held at a library of the campus before the guests visited the library and toured the campus.

Chao Lan-hsiang visited the Centre for Physically Handicapped Children this morning and presented the centre with 3,000 Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

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Keng Piao Hosts Reception

OW151554Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, now touring Trinidad and Tobago gave a grand reception here this evening. Eric Williams, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was present at the reception.

Among the more than 300 people present on the occasion were Errol Mahabir, minister of petroleum and mines and minister in the Ministry of Finance; George Chambers, minister of industry and commerce and minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries; Overand Padmore, minister in the Ministry of Finance; Cuthbert Joseph, minister of education and culture; John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and national security; Marily Gordon, Patrick Manning and Mervyn de Souza, ministers in the Ministry of Finance; Brigadier Joffe Serrette, commander of the Defence Forces of Trinidad and Tobago; and Clyde McCollins, mayor of Port-of-Spain.

Present on the occasion were Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of the vice-premier; Wu Ching-tung, director of the Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Wang Chan-yuan and his wife Shih Yi-po; and other members of the party of Vice-Premier Keng Piao. Diplomatic envoys accredited here were present.

Well-known people of the city, friends of various walks of life, and representatives of Chinese residents here were also present. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In the day time, Keng Piao and his party, accompanied by Patrick Manning and Marily Gordon, ministers in the Ministry of Finance, toured the industrial estate of Point Lisas and the state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company, both situated on the southwestern coast of the island of Trinidad.

Meets Prime Minister

OW161209Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Eric Williams, prime minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, met and had a friendly conversation with Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of China, at the prime minister's residence here this afternoon. This is the second meeting between Eric Williams and Keng Piao since the arrival of the Chinese vice-premier here on July 12.

Attending the meeting on the Chinese side were: Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs and Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Wang Chan-yuan.

Attending the meeting on the Trinidad and Tobago side was John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and national security.

Miss Erica Williams, daughter of the prime minister, met with Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao, here this evening.

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EDITORIAL PRAISES MINISTERS' WORK IN GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW162020Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1750 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 15 July editorial: "Production Should Rise and Leading Cadres Should Go to Grassroots Units"]

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul--Chairman Mao always taught leading cadres to go among the masses, carry out investigation and study, go down to selected areas at the grassroots level and exercise correct leadership. In his talk at the enlarged working conference convened by the CCP Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "We must go down to selected spots at the grassroots, to the production brigades and production teams, and to the factories and shops."

Since this talk by Chairman Mao, the cadres and masses have been conscientiously studying and more than 20 ministers and vice ministers of industry and communications under the State Council have successively led work teams or groups in going down to grassroots units to help a number of major enterprises build themselves into Taching-type enterprises. This is something that should be vigorously promoted. It is another new phenomenon that has emerged since the downfall of the "gang of four" and as a result of grasping the key link and running the country well.

The 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC laid down the general line, principles and policies. Various departments have held a number of conferences to formulate their specific lines, principles and policies. What should we do next? We should work in a down-to-earth manner. We cannot do so by just sitting in the office; we must go to work in selected grassroots units. The minister and vice ministers of a ministry can understand figures and issue general calls provided they personally go to the frontline of the three great revolutions, go down to work in selected grassroots units, carry out investigation and study, "dissect" one or two "sparrows," consolidate the correct ideas of the masses, gain experience in selected grassroots units and have firsthand material at hand. Only thus can they use the experiences they have gained in selected grassroots units to lead and promote the work of a whole area. This is the Marxist method and style of leadership consistently advocated by our great leader Chairman Mao. Only thus can they understand problems accurately, grasp the key link, acquaint themselves with the situation, have firm determination and adopt correct methods and effective measures. In a word, only thus can they exercise correct leadership in their own departments or areas, achieve the unity of the subjective and the objective, integrate theory with practice, avoid subjectivism and bureaucratism and prevent themselves from blindly ordering others about.

In carrying out economic work, one must act according to economic laws. If one acts against economic laws, he undermines socialist production and should be punished according to objective laws. Some comrades still don't clearly understand these basic principles.

The pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has yet to be eliminated. As a result, many questions of right and wrong in economic work have not yet been straightened out as far as many cadres and other people are concerned. Numerous problems exist in management. In many enterprises, labor productivity is low, product quality is poor, production costs and the consumption of raw materials are high, profits are low and capital turnover is slow. Some enterprises still run at a loss. In addition, detoured shipments of commodities, overstocking and the damage done to commodities during loading and unloading are also very serious. Some enterprises have failed to produce enough commodities needed by society but have turned out large quantities of products which society doesn't need. Some unreasonable phenomena are serious to the point of being intolerable.

Now is the time to thoroughly change such backwardness. While working in selected grassroots units, carrying out investigation and study and summing up experiences and lessons, leading cadres should try to improve management and stress actual economic results. Only on this basis can we have a better grasp of scientific, advanced management methods.

Our country has entered a new period of development. We must wage struggles that are different from those waged in the past. Accomplishment of the four modernizations is a goal of unprecedented magnitude. We must study the situations and problems emerging under the new historical conditions. We have only limited experience in socialist economic construction. In this regard, there are still many "realms of necessity" which have yet to be recognized. We must study hard to recognize them, search for laws and gradually move from "the realm of necessity" to "the realm of freedom."

We must act according to Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must put in a lot of hard work and investigate and study it in earnest." For instance, how can we win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four"? How can we really learn from Taching and deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises? How can we implement the "30-point decision" on speeding up industrial development? How can we consolidate enterprises, leading bodies and the ranks of workers and staff and strengthen enterprise management? How can we reorganize industry in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination? How can we use the existing foundation as our base and vigorously make technical innovations and transformations and tap our potentials? How can we accelerate the pace of industrial development?

If one does not gain direct experience by working in selected grassroots units and investigate the aforementioned questions, how can he have the right to speak about them? And how can he take the initiative? If one asserts that he can do so, he is bragging, engaging in empty talk or telling lies. Thus, he is speaking big words and blindly ordering people about. The result will be that he will harm himself, the people and the revolution.

Going to work in selected grassroots units means investigating and studying and thus solving problems. Leading cadres of various industrial and communications ministries have now gone to work in selected grassroots units. They are not working in general, insignificant grassroots units but in major or key grassroots units. They are working in such pivotal and large backbone enterprises as the Chengchow Railway Bureau, the power transmission network in the northeast, the coal industry base in Liaoning, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the Shanghai Harbor, the Yangtze shipping Bureau and the no.1 motor vehicle manufacturing plant, all of which will have a bearing on the situation as a whole. It indeed takes a great deal of effort and hard, practical work to improve such enterprises, to effectively consolidate them and to rapidly build them into Taching-type enterprises. It won't do to engage in empty talk. It is necessary to work hard and effectively in the socialist spirit. When these large backbone enterprises improve they, like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, will be able to influence and lead a large number of other enterprises forward. Thus they will be able to achieve their best results by using the experiences gained in selected grassroots units to lead and promote the work of a whole area. We hope that leading comrades of various industrial and communications departments will achieve real results in a short period of time--just like those of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry did in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

Most ministers and vice ministers who have gone to work in selected grassroots units are veteran members of the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army and veteran revolutionaries who followed Chairman Mao in waging the hard struggle for many decades. In the past, we had the glorious traditions and style of seeking truth from facts, forging close ties with the masses and conducting investigation and study. In recent years these glorious traditions and style were interfered with and impaired by Lin Biao and the "gang of four". Now we must eliminate chaos, restore order and take the lead in restoring these traditions and style. It is better to set examples than to shout at the top of one's voice about restoring traditions and style.

Facts show that when ministers and vice ministers go to work in selected grassroots units, directors of departments and bureaus will follow suit. Then office cadres and the principal leaders of various enterprises will no longer be able to remain at higher levels. This certainly promotes revolutionization of government organizations and brings about a vigorous situation in which leading cadres go among the masses and work in selected grassroots units.

"The work style of the Eighth Route Army has come back!" This is the favorable comment made by workers and staff on the industrial and communications front regarding senior leading cadres who have gone to work in selected grassroots units. It is our hope that "the work style of the Eighth Route Army" will prevail throughout the country and will take root, blossom and yield fruit in various departments and areas.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON OFFICIALS COVERING UP FOR OTHER OFFICIALS

OW140352Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 10 July Commentator's Article: "Make Revolution and Don't Practice 'Officials Covering Up For Officials'"]

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul--This paper's 15 May publication of "The handling of a criticism letter" and related letters has evoked strong reaction. Over the past month or more, our Editorial Department has received over 500 letters from readers. Some of these letters praised the letter from "the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsiaohekuan production brigade in Huochia County" as a "demonstration of their sincere concern for and cherishing of cadres and their keen sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause." Others believe this letter shows that, "since the smashing of the 'gang of four,' ordinary people have dared to speak out" and "this symbolizes the great future of our country." Some say they regard these letters as an "alarm" and a "mirror" for reminding themselves to maintain and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. Still others sternly criticize the inspection team of the Hsinhsiang Prefectural CCP Committee and the Huochia County CCP Committee for its attempt to cover up Comrade Liu Wen-hao. Comrade Ma Ming-hsi, secretary of the Huochia County CCP Committee and former leader of the Hsinhsiang Prefectural CCP Committee's work team stationed in Huochia County, also sent us a letter saying that he was willing to accept the criticism of newspapers and masses. Today we publish the main points of some of the pertinent letters.

Why have these letters evoked such strong reaction? The underlying reason is that the people's revolutionary spirit was repressed and uprightness simply could not prevail when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" trampled on the socialist legal system and undermined democratic centralism over many years in the past. Now that the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua, which fully supports the masses, has removed the huge mountain weighing on the backs of the people, the masses are witnessing the revival and furtherance of the party's revolutionary traditions and their socialist enthusiasm is rising to an all-time high.

Therefore, many readers have expressed very strong opinions in their letters: fastidiously finding fault with public accusations against officials and going out of its way to white-wash Comrade Liu Wen-hao's mistakes, the inspection team of the Hsinhsiang Prefectural CCP Committee and the Huochia County CCP Committee embodied the old society's evil practice of "officials covering up for officials." This criticism is indeed thought-provoking and merits attention.

What kind of attitude should we take toward cadres who have made mistakes and are the targets of the masses' criticism? Should we help them face up to public criticism or cover up their mistakes so they can resist public criticism? Organs and revolutionary comrades constantly encounter this problem. Men will inevitably make mistakes. Even leading cadres make one mistake or another. We hope that comrades of the revolutionary ranks don't make mistake but, at the same time, we allow them a margin of error. Once mistakes are made, they must be resolutely corrected--the more complete and quicker, the better. In order to avoid mistakes, limit them and quickly correct them once committed, the important thing is to adhere to democratic centralism and the mass line and place cadres under the masses' supervision. Both the party and state constitution make this stipulation. Therefore, when the masses criticize one of our cadres, we should, in line with the principle of "correct mistakes if you have committed them and guard against them if you have not," help the criticized person assume a correct attitude toward public criticism. By no means should we practice "officials covering up for officials" simply because the subject of criticism is an old colleague, friend or subordinate.

"Officials covering up for officials" is a remnant from the former reactionary ruling class and is a despicable ideology and work style of the landlords and bourgeoisie. In the old society, "officials protecting officials, administrators protecting administrators" was quite common. It was practiced with impunity and became an unalterable "golden rule" in officialdom. In tsao Hsueh-ching's "Dream of the Red Chamber," a novel with which everyone is familiar, the four great families of Chia, Wang, Shih and Hsueh protected each other and shared weal and woe. As the landlords' and bourgeoisie's typical representatives who wore the reactionary mantle of all exploiting classes and inherited all kinds of rotten ideological rubbish, the gang of four were bound to regard "officials covering up for officials" as their protective talisman and a guiding principle governing mutual relations. Out of their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state leadership, they wantonly trampled on party discipline and state laws and did all kinds of evil things in violation of law and discipline. Among themselves, one official would hide the ugly past of another official while the second official would "withhold" criminal evidence against the first official--evidence exposed by the masses. They spared no efforts in using the most shameless, sordid fascist tricks to throw good people into prison and help bad elements escape the punishment of party discipline and state law. They tried 101 ways to protect their gang of traitors, special agents, alien class elements, newborn bourgeois elements as well as hooligans, smash-and-grabbers and other social dregs who violated laws and committed crimes so as to make them backbone elements and the social foundation for their counterrevolutionary schemes.

Our party and government cadres differ from officials and administrators in the old society by their basic nature; they are also fundamentally different from the gang of four. We are servants of our society and people, not "officials" who lord over the masses. We don't have the choice of acting as high and mighty officials. "Officials covering up for officials" is incompatible with our party's selfless class nature and aboveboard, revolutionary integrity.

It runs counter to Chairman Mao's teachings on building the party in the interests of the majority of people, forging close links with the masses and doing everything in the public interest. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, our party always encourages our comrades to be sincere with each other and conduct criticism and self-criticism in a comradely way in the interest of the revolution and the cause of our party so that we can progress together. Remembering the time when they advanced in the revolutionary march with the criticism and help of other comrades, many revolutionary cadres become very emotional and all the more cherish this revolutionary friendship.

The way we see it, "officials covering up for officials" is a corrosive which wears away the healthy organism of our revolutionary ranks, corrupts the party's fine traditions and work style, hurts the reputation of leading organs, undermines relations between cadres and the masses and harms the revolutionary cause. It is a bad habit with which we must now allow ourselves to be contaminated.

However, in everyday life there are indeed those comrades who, in dealing with cadres who have made mistakes and who being criticized by the masses, fail to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism for seriously and earnestly helping them to correct their mistakes. Instead, they try to extricate and whitewash these cadres with insupportable arguments and build "air-raid shelters" and "asylums" to hide them. They think this is the way to care for cadres. In fact, this isn't any way to care for them, but a way to destroy them. This can only encourage comrades who have made mistakes to cover up these mistakes, hope for an easy way out, increase their antagonism toward the masses and push themselves further and further down the erroneous road. Before these comrades finally wake up, they may be "grateful" to you for your protection. But once they wake up to their mistakes, they will blame you and take you to task.

Covering up mistakes of "officials" can easily develop into retaliation against the masses. This is what we must guard against. When the masses see that our cadres have made mistakes and promptly voice their sincere criticism, it shows their faith in our party and their concern and care for our cadres. This is also a normal democratic practice. In recent years, because the "gang of four" constantly labeled and attacked people, the people's legal rights were trampled underfoot, sincere criticism was maliciously twisted and even "a people's letter brought disaster upon the writer." This very abnormal phenomenon which appeared for some time in the political life of our country and inflicted a deep wound upon people's hearts. Now the "gang of four" has been overthrown and the oppressive atmosphere in which "ten thousand horses stand mute" has changed, but the old wounds cannot immediately disappear from people's memories. Under these circumstances, when ordinary people dare to speak out and criticize their own "immediate superiors", our bureau chiefs, chairmen and secretaries, this is a difficult thing to do and should be valued. Each of our leading cadres, Communist Party members and government workers must wholeheartedly welcome criticism from the masses and treasure their faith in us and their concern for us. If the masses' criticism distorts the facts a little, naturally we will be allowed to explain. But, to use differences about minor details as a pretext in order to negate the criticism entirely, undoubtedly discourages the free expression of views and prohibits criticism. It is absolutely impermissible to go this far in order to suppress democracy and retaliate.

"The handling of a criticism letter" and the responses it has aroused in one way shows that the phenomenon of "officials covering up for officials" still exists in some places and units. We hope that more comrades can learn a lesson from this case and heed the warning.

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MA LI-CHENG ARTICLE ON DEMOCRATIC WORK STYLE

OW160249Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 11 July article by Ma Li-cheng: "A Talk Resulting from Li I-chi Meeting Liu Pang"]

[Text] Peking, 11 Jul--The story of Li I-chi's meeting Liu Pang is very famous. In his talk at the Enlarged Work Conference convened by the CCPCC in January 1962, Chairman Mao quoted this story in order to teach our leading cadres to conscientiously listen to the masses' opinions, particularly the different opinions of the masses. This teaching is still of profound and immediate significance today.

Although Li I-chi was "fond of reading," he was despised by the people because he was "poor, jobless and had no way to earn a living." When he was over 60, Li I-chi was only a door-keeper in this home town of Kaoyang. At that time, Liu Pang was a marquis of wuan. Naturally, in that feudal society with its strict class distinctions, an "ordinary person" like Li I-chi was not qualified to meet Liu Pang. Moreover, it was not hard to imagine that Liu Pang did not have time to bother with someone like Li I-chi since he was busy attacking Kuanchung in the west and the battle was not going well.

However, the unexpected occurred. After Li I-chi gave a gatekeeper a dressing down, Liu Pang decided to receive that "drunkard of Kaoyang," who was a total stranger to him. When Liu Pang was criticized by Li I-chi for "taking an elder so lightly," he immediately accepted the criticism, "raised the hem of his robe in greeting and invited him to take the seat of honor." It seems that Liu Pang had some democratic style. This meeting was indeed of great benefit to Liu Pang. Li I-chi's plan of seizing Chenliu County and building up a reserve force was immediately accepted by Liu Pang. Within a short time, Liu Pang "succeeded in overthrowing the state of Chin with his massive army."

One should not underestimate the significance of this incident. We must realize that in feudal society, "the court of a ruler appeared to be 1,000 li from the people, and 9 gates had to be passed to reach the court." In the Tang Dynasty, Han Yu's position was raised after he became Chin Shih. [a successful candidate of the national civil service examination]. When he requested to see the prime minister, he was "turned down three times by the gatekeeper." He had no choice but to keep on appealing: "I have been waiting for over 40 days and despite my repeated appeals, my request has not been granted." This shows how difficult it was to meet government officials in feudal society.

If this was the case with persons of position, then what about ordinary people? It was punishable for people to bypass the lower levels and report a situation to a higher level, let alone meet officials. According to the "law of the Tang Dynasty," an article under the chapter on lawsuits [tou sung 2435 6075] stipulates: "Those who bypass the lower level and appeal to the higher level and those who agree to hear the appeal shall be punished by 40 lashes." There was not even an exception for those who agreed to hear the appeal. How terrible it was! In our dramas, there are scenes of "blocking the road to make appeals" and "striking the drum outside a magistrate's door to bring a grievance to his attention." It appears that the people could resort to this method to see officials when there was no other way. Actually, that may not have been such a good way. When an official went on a journey at that time, the insignia of his rank was borne in a procession ahead of him, and anyone who disrupted the procession was subject to 60 lashes. Unless you could endure such physical punishment, would you dare shout out your grievance?

Since the distinctions between higher and lower levels and between officials and the people were so strict at that time, no wonder the story of the Li I-chi-Liu Pang meeting has become an interesting often repeated anecdote over the past 1,000 years or more. Ssuma Chien, a well-versed historian, repeated this story three times in "Historical Records" so as to fully praise it. As a result, Liu Pang has been described by historians as a "generous and open-minded" hero.

The Chinese Communist Party, which represents the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of people, totally devotes itself to liberating the people and working for their interests. Party cadres at all levels are servants of the people no matter what positions they hold. In the revolutionary war years, the masses of cadres took deep roots among the people, sleeping and eating with them and establishing intimate flesh and blood relationships with them. Without the protection the people provided us within their own blood and lives, we could not have advanced an inch, let alone carry out our work. Thanks to the support of the masses, we were able to unceasingly further our cause and achieve victory.

Following nationwide liberation, our party became the ruling party. Chairman Mao repeatedly reminded our cadres not to put on official airs. Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "We must watch out lest we foster the bureaucratic style of work and grow into an aristocratic stratum divorced from the people." At the enlarged working conference convened by the CCP in 1962, Chairman Mao once again sharply criticized: "today some of our first secretaries can't even match the feudal Liu Pang." "If these comrades don't change, they'll ultimately be overthrown." Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has repeatedly emphasized reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition of maintaining contact with the masses and seeking truth from facts and called on us to maintain close ties with the masses, never divorce ourselves from them, carefully listen to the people's appeals, and truly trust and rely on the masses. All these represent a basic guarantee by which we will be able to fulfill the general task for the new period.

However, there are some cadres, including very high-ranking leading cadres, who have turned a deaf ear to the teachings and instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. How could these cadres, who are imbued with the ideology of tyranny and the patriarchal practices of feudal society, ever think of going down to the masses to listen to their opinions? These comrades are used to a life of going from one office to another and from one conference room to another. They neither maintain contacts with the masses below or even know comrades in their own offices by name. When they pay occasional visits to the lower levels, they usually "go there by sedan and look through the windows." It is quite difficult for you to ask such leading personnel their opinions on certain questions. There are rings upon rings of defenses and obstacles in their "offices" that make you hesitate to approach them when you see them. Are you thinking about writing a letter to them? Even if you write continuously, they will never look at your letters. What is even worse, your letters citing your problems will be handed over to those accused.

It is indeed worth reflecting on the fact that the difficulty involved in paying a visit to an official, a cancerous growth in the past, still prevails among our leading cadres who are called Marxists.

"When there is no communication between the higher and lower levels, maladministration will grow." These were the words of Wang Pi of the Ming Dynasty. What he said is still true today. Marxism holds that the broad masses are the motivating force in the making of world history. Taking ideas from the masses and passing them on to the masses is the basic method of our leading organizations in conducting their work.

Chairman Mao figuratively pointed out: Leading organs merely play the role of a "processing plant." Their task is to understand the masses' opinions by fully developing democracy so that there is knowledge of what is going on down below. After processing these raw materials coming from the masses, the line, principles and policies which coincide with actual conditions can be formulated. "If there is no democracy, if there is no knowledge of what is going on down below, if there is no adequate canvassing of opinions of all concerned and no communication between higher and lower levels, and if instead issues are decided solely by leading organs of the higher levels on the strength of one-sided or inaccurate material, then such decisions can hardly avoid being subjective and it will be impossible to achieve unity in understanding and action or achieve true centralism."

Leading cadres who put on official airs and look down upon the masses are divorced from the basic viewpoint of historical materialism. They cannot learn from the masses for their intake of political nutriment. They cannot exercise proper leadership. As a result, they cannot develop the broad masses' enthusiasm or successfully launch the struggle to transform the objective world. These comrades' hearts do not beat in unison with the hearts of the masses. They are totally unable to keep pace with the advance of history. They should make great efforts to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the "gang of four" as well as the tyrant's ideology or else, just as Chairman Mao said, "the day will come when they too will be 'bidding their ladies farewell.'"

What is encouraging is that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, along with the penetrating development of the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," many leading cadres have restored and developed the party's fine traditions and taken the initiative in maintaining close ties with the masses. Several ministers of the central authorities have received visitors from among the masses at set dates; leading comrades of several provinces have personally handled as many as 1,000 letters sent by the masses; and numerous leading cadres have personally gone down and stayed in selected grassroots units to conduct investigations and studies and listen to all kinds of views. These true stories have been widely discussed and praised by the masses. They are very inspiring and educational. Undoubtedly, the number of leading cadres of one heart with the masses is bound to increase.

SCIENTIFIC-PHILOSOPHICAL MEETING DISCUSSES 'PRACTICE' AS TRUTH

OW150101Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY reports that recently the theoretical group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Society for the Study of Natural Dialectics jointly sponsored a second theoretical discussion meeting in Peking.

This meeting took place on the 41st anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and on the date Chairman Mao's 1962 "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" was made public. The participants used these three works of Chairman Mao as their ideological weapon, discussed the question of practice as the only criterion of truth, cleared up the confusion created by the "gang of four" on the relationship between theory and practice and, holding high the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, defended the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge.

More than 200 people in the fields of natural science and philosophy attended the meeting, embodying an alliance of scientists and philosophers.

Speaking at the first day's session on 5 July were Lo Wei of the theoretical group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chu Hung-yuan, research fellow, and Wang Jung, associate research fellow, of the High Energy Physics Institute; Yen Chia-chi, of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Social Sciences; and Fang Li-chih, of the China Scientific and Technical University.

It was pointed out in their speeches that the two works, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" elaborated on the relationship between theory and practice in a most systematic and profound way for the first time in the history of Marxist philosophy and had a tremendous influence on the development of Marxist philosophy and in guiding the Chinese revolution. In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao again repeatedly educated the entire party on the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge. This Marxist theory runs through Chairman Mao's Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. "Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. This is the most fundamental principle of Marxism and constitutes the basic content and knowledge of dialectical materialism. But, for many years Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' wantonly distorted and trampled on this fundamental principle. They preached the 'peak theory' and 'absolute authority,' advertised what they called truth that did not need to be tested in practice, described as absolute truths Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's words that were tampered with, distorted and even fabricated by them, and forced people to worship them as religious tenets. Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' loudly shouted 'holding high' and 'closely following,' while in fact they trampled daily on and corrupted the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This shows precisely that they were a bunch of political and theoretical swindlers under the cloak of Marxism.

Comrades speaking at the meeting mentioned that since the holding of the National Science Conference, China's science and technology have been vigorously flourishing. In order to launch the new March and rapidly advance China's science and technology, one significant question is how to correctly handle the relationship between theory and practice. Whether or not we admit that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is of special significance for the rapid development of China's science and technology. Science is the knowledge of seeking truth from facts. Science recognizes no idols. It heeds the call for practice and accepts the test of practice. The history of the development of science and technology is simply a history of continually discovering, inventing, creating and advancing on the basis of practice. However, due to the remnant pernicious influence of the "gang of four," the ideological trend of opposing the basic principle of seeking truth from facts still exists among our comrades. If we let such a trend of thought run rampant, our fresh, lively atmosphere will vanish, our science and technology will stagnate and the modernization of science and technology will be out of the question.

Comrades particularly pointed out that science and technology are now undergoing a great revolution. A new momentous breakthrough in natural science is brewing. Scientific experimentation has become an independent revolutionary movement. Therefore, under the guidance of the Marxist theory of knowledge, we must make greater efforts in conducting research and dare to practice and create new things. In this respect, the experience and lessons drawn from the development of natural science are highly significant. At the end of the 19th century, a noted physicist believed that the theory of physics at that time was complete except for two little black clouds in the sky--the theory failed to interpret the Michelson-Morley experiment and the black-body radiation experiment.

However, it was precisely those two experiments which challenged classic physics. If classic physics had been regarded as dogma and an idol, people would have ignored the two little black clouds. Einstein and Planck put forth the theory of relativity and the quantum theory precisely as a result of those two experiments. Today, nobody can deny that those two theories are the two major foundations of 20th-century physics and the most advanced branches of technology. Also, before the 1950's, nobody had ever doubted the theory of the principle of parity of conservation. However, Lee Cheng-tao and Yang Chen-ning conducted experiments whose results contradicted the theory. They did not idolize theory. Instead, they respected practice and had the courage to doubt people's belief in the principle of parity and put forth the new theory: violations of the principle of parity of conservation under weak interaction. Their theory was ultimately verified by later experiments and marked a great discovery in the mid-20th century.

Many comrades pointed out in their speeches: Led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, China has entered another great new period of historical development. At the crucial moment of this historic turning point, a Marxist movement of ideological emancipation is urgently needed. As evident in history, every important historical turning point is always accompanied by a movement of ideological emancipation. Modern natural science has advanced only after shedding the chains of medieval feudal religion and scholasticism. Under the command of feudal religion and scholasticism, as Galileo said: "When someone is relating a conclusion established during an open debate, his opponent interrupts his speech and stills his mouth with quotations from Aristotle (those quotations were often written for completely different purposes.)" Even when a student discovered spots on the sun, his teacher, a scholar who insisted that such spots were not mentioned in either the Holy Bible or Aristotle's works, would tell the student: "These spots are in your eyes and not on the sun." Do these not vividly portray those who are living in the present but seeking to revive medieval scholasticism? At every crucial historical period in our party's history, Chairman Mao always proposed a new ideological and theoretical study movement. And such a crucial period has always been accompanied by a great debate over philosophical problems. Today, in order to accomplish the general task for the new period, we must, under the guidance of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, also break down fetishes and superstitions, emancipate our minds, shatter the mental shackles the "gang of four" placed on us and break through all conventions and restrictions that obstruct our path of advance.

This type of discussion meeting will be held on a continuing basis.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES LENIN'S VIEWS ON MORALITY, LAWS

SK141357Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 8 July carried on its third page an article by Comrade Sung Chen-ting entitled: "The Story of Lenin Reminds Me of a Test Question." The full text follows:

I think you all have seen the film "Lenin in 1918." How touching the deep intimate feelings between Lenin and the orphan, that little girl by his side was! Whenever we think of it, we are so moved that there seem to be waves rising and ebbing in our minds.

During the most difficult time of the civil war, there was no food, fuel or clothing. Bread was weighed and sliced into pieces to be shared by the people. All the proletarians throughout the country thought of Lenin, afraid that he might starve; some people sent food to him from afar, but Lenin did not eat any of it. He ordered that it be sent to kindergartens. On the day following the October Revolution, the first decree Lenin signed was one concerning the stoppage of war and the agrarian law.

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He then gave an order to confiscate farm houses and residencies of landlords and arch capitalists, and set aside the best houses to be used as kindergartens and primary schools. Serious and vigorous nations always pay attention first to children, primary schools and kindergartens. Even reactionary chieftains and northern warlords understood this and dared not go against the will of the people. Though hypocritically, they had to hand over large temples, ancestral halls and public property for the establishment of schools. They clamoured that "it took 10 years to cultivate trees, but 100 to groom people" and that "running education well is necessary in order to save the country" and made all kinds of pretenses.

The first and great literary work on [words indistinct] nationalism in the modern history of China was written the year before the "4 May" movement--"The Diary of A Crazy Man" by Lu Hsun. In this book, our great revolutionary, great thinker and great writer made a great call: "Save the children." But to the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, all this was like playing a flute before an ox--futile. They stopped at nothing in conducting evil deeds and grabbing things. They wanted almost anything--Maotai wine, bear palms, sofas, armchairs, mink coats, ginseng, delicious food, and luxurious buildings. But that was not enough. They also occupied the buildings of nurseries, kindergartens, primary schools and universities. To them, schools, children, kindergartens, party discipline, state law, army discipline and public morality mean nothing. They were officials and what they said counted.

[Passage indistinct] and the building of primary and middle schools were so shabby. Therefore, he exerted his power, giving orders to rebuild them. I think this was a good deed. He used his power at the right place. He is like a Communist member and a veteran cadre. Perhaps he has also seen the film "Lenin in 1918."

Marxism tells us that morality and law are like the inner and outer sides of a thing, and supplementary to each other. Law is a power to compel and morality is public opinion to acclaim and criticize. To some people, law is not enough. They are not afraid of it. It is necessary to shame them, asking them: "A grown-up like you, are you not ashamed of grabbing children's biscuits?" "You occupy the houses of kindergartens and will not give them back. As tall as you are, you have the effrontery to bully children. How brave, heroic and able you are!"

In conclusion, I would like to ask you readers a question used at a poll concerning the standard of morality: "Who should own the best houses of a commune or a brigade? Should some of them be used as kindergartens, nurseries or primary schools?"

QUESTION OF 'PEOPLE'S RIGHTS' GIVEN PROMINENCE

OW142100Y Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 14 July (AFP)--The "rights of the people," the Chinese synonym for "human rights," are currently being given prominence in China.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY today denounced the "fascist methods of interrogation" and repression used under the rule of the disgraced "gang of four" leaders and purged former Defence Minister Lin Biao, and confirmed, that legal codes, until now nonexistent in China, were under preparation.

The Communist Party organ had announced on March 16 that they were being prepared, and since then has frequently discussed the question of "socialist legality," particularly after the holding of a National Conference on Justice from May 22 to May 24. Criminal and civil codes and rules of legal procedure and jurisprudence are being prepared.

Today the newspaper gave further examples of miscarriages of justice which took place "under the influence of the gang of four and Lin Piao" and reported on the reopening of 138 criminal cases by the Nanking Court of Appeal. As a result, 120 of the accused were cleared and 18 were freed or had their sentences reduced.

"Reversing the verdicts against innocent people who were falsely or unfairly accused in the chaos created by Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Cultural Revolution is an important part of the struggle to expose and criticise their counterrevolutionary crimes in disrupting the socialist legal system and suppressing the people," the newspaper said. "It is also an important step to protect the rights of the people and strengthen the socialist legal system," the PEOPLE'S DAILY added.

After denouncing the "fascist methods of interrogation," but without using the word torture, the PEOPLE'S DAILY gave two particularly telling examples of miscarriages of justice.

In one case a railway worker was given five years imprisonment for having said, "Chairman Mao is glowing with health, but Lin Piao is as thin as kindling-sticks" and in the other a chemical factory worker was given seven years "for a slip of the tongue in reading a big-character poster against (former head of state) Liu Shao-chi." No further details were given of the two cases.

Lin Piao and the gang of four began to "sabotage" the Chinese judicial system at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution and had used "feudal-fascist violence against revolutionary cadres and people," the PEOPLE'S DAILY said.

"Eliminating the gang's influence means eliminating the influence of the feudal autocracy," the PEOPLE'S DAILY concluded.

Nanking Court Reexamines Appeals

OW150733Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 13 Jul--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes a page 1 report on the Nanking Municipal Intermediate People's Court and the measures it has taken to strengthen its leadership and to reexamine appeals from the masses. It also adds an editor's note to the report.

The report says: Since 1973, the Nanking Municipal Intermediate People's Court has devoted great attention to reexamining cases of appeal. Despite interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," the court has never stopped its work, and since the smashing of the "gang of four," it has further strengthened its leadership and adopted positive measures, thereby speeding up the reexamination process.

Reexaminations of cases indicate that many were inaccurately decided or harshly handled, while others were simply wrong. The cases included the following: Some revolutionary comrades who opposed Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were framed as counterrevolutionaries, charged and sentenced; some old cases concluded long ago were dug up and harshly handled; some persons who unintentionally damaged leaders' pictures, who made slips of the tongue in shouting slogans or who made mistakes in their writings were judged counterrevolutionaries after their carelessness or mistakes were highly exaggerated; some incidents having to do with responsibility and accidents in the field of technology were regarded as sabotage, thereby obliterating the differences in the two types of contradictions; nonsensical remarks by mental patients were investigated for criminal responsibility and patients punished as counterrevolutionaries; and some persons were even sentenced on charges fabricated out of thin air.

The "gang of four" and their agents and followers in Kiangsu alleged: "There are several enemy divisions hidden in Nanking. The counterrevolutionaries are as numerous as bull's hair." Using the power they seized, they arrested and detained people at will, peddled the sinister experience of first determining the nature of the cases and then extorting confessions, and produced many "counterrevolutionaries" by using clubs and cruel torture.

The editor's note says: As a result of the serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many wrong, fraudulent and erroneous cases came about during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In accordance with the principles and policies of the party Central Committee, the Nanking Municipal Intermediate People's Court has conscientiously reexamined the appeals in connection with cases concluded during the Great Cultural Revolution. Following reexamination, over 37 percent of the defendants were found not guilty. By conscientiously handling these appeals, the court has exonerated some cadres and masses of the wrongs imposed on them many years ago, protected the democratic rights of those involved and aroused the socialist enthusiasm of those persons and their relatives and friends. Such handling was praised by the masses. To reverse wrong, fraudulent and erroneous cases according to policy and law is an important facet in exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the socialist legal system and suppressing the people, and in eliminating chaos and restoring order. It is a serious political task in behalf of protective civil rights, implementing the party's policies and strengthening the socialist legal system. People's courts at all levels should emulate the Nanking Municipal Intermediate People's Court and conscientiously reexamine every appeal with a high degree of responsibility for the party and the people and in accordance with the principle "counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found; mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered." Wrong and fraudulent cases must be totally reversed; erroneous cases should be rectified on the basis of seeking truth from facts, with the completely erroneous ones completely reversed and partially erroneous ones partially reversed. The failure to reverse wrong and fraudulent cases and rectify erroneous ones is an infringement of civil rights, which is not allowed by party discipline and state laws.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON RESTORING SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM

OW141301Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 July contributing Commentator's article: "Democracy and the Legal System"]

[Text] Peking, 13 Jul--Strengthening the socialist legal system is an important guarantee for dealing blows at the enemy, protecting the people and accomplishing the general task for the new period. It should be given our serious attention. Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, at an enlarged working conference convened by the CCP Central Committee in 1962, emphatically pointed out: "Unless we fully promote people's democracy and inner-party democracy and unless we fully implement proletarian democracy, it will be impossible for China to have true proletarian centralism. Without a high degree of democracy it is impossible to have a high degree of centralism, and without a high degree of centralism it is impossible to establish a socialist economy." It should be noted that the socialist legal system and the principle of democracy are problems to which Chairman Mao attached serious importance.

The Democratic Principles of the Socialist Legal System

In dealing with China's first constitution in 1954, Chairman Mao pointed out that in our constitution "there are two basic principles, the principle of democracy and the principle of socialism."

Our democracy is not bourgeois democracy but people's democracy, that is, a people's democratic dictatorship led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance." Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "The principle of people's democracy runs through the whole constitution." (page 127, Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung")

A legal system is a tool used by the ruling class to maintain its class rule. It is a manifestation of the class will and interest of the ruling class. For thousands of years, the legal system practiced by the exploiting class has invariably been closely linked with the dictatorship the exploiting class exercises over the people. It is formulated by the exploiting class, enforced by it and used in protecting its class interests. The socialist legal system is its exact opposite. Closely connected with the people's democracy, it is formulated by the people, enforced by them and used in protecting their interests. Punishing, in accordance with the law, an extremely small number of reactionary elements who have undermined the socialist cause and protecting under the law the interests and rights of the vast majority of people are two inseparable factors of the socialist legal system.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were representatives of the feudal compradors and bourgeoisie who ran wild in China from 1960-1970. They were the most vicious foes of the socialist legal system. Fallacies, ranging from Lin Piao's "political power is the power of suppression" to the "gang of four's" "all-round dictatorship," were the "theoretical basis" they used to wreck the socialist legal system. Their destruction of the socialist legal system took place roughly in two stages: the first was during the initial period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Incited and directed by them, a counterrevolutionary evil wind of smashing the public security departments, procurators' offices and the courts was whipped up. The instruments of justice were seriously damaged and the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and policemen were mercilessly persecuted. In the second stage, they used that portion of judicial power which they had usurped to exercise dictatorship over the masses of the people, unscrupulously trample on the people's democratic foundations of the socialist legal system, and to perpetrate the most savage feudal-fascist outrages against revolutionary cadres and people. The acts of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in wrecking the socialist legal system boiled down to their suppression of revolutionary cadres and people. Their destruction of the socialist legal system was a bloody manifestation of the class will and restoration aspirations of the reactionary class.

Marxist principles and practical life tell us that the socialist legal system and the legal system of the exploiting class differ fundamentally in that the former protects the broad masses whereas the latter suppresses them, the former promotes democracy among the people whereas the latter exercises dictatorship over them. Forgetting these fundamental differences will cause proletarian judicial work to lose its bearings and to stray. If a proletarian judicial organ fails to use the law to protect the people's interests and, on the contrary, chooses to suppress the people, then this organ has fundamentally changed its nature, has ceased to be the apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has become a tool of the exploiting class for exercising its dictatorship over the people.

Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of Lin Piao and the "Gang of Four" in Sabotaging the Legal System

The downfall of the "gang of four" has swept away the biggest obstacle for implementing the socialist legal system. However, the disastrous aftermath and the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" still must be eliminated and wiped clean.

Our socialist society was born out of the semifeudal and semicolonial old China without a democratic tradition. Feudal ideology, ethics and morality and traditions and social customs are deeprooted and have found their way into every nook and corner of our social life. The ideology of the old society cannot be eradicated simply by abolishing the old social system. In the actions of the "gang of four" we can clearly see the remnants of feudalism. In a certain sense, therefore, eliminating the "gang of four's" pernicious influence and impact means eliminating the pernicious influence and impact of the feudal autocracy. This involves a profound revolution in people's minds. Without this ideological revolution, the democratic principles of the socialist legal system cannot be fostered universally and firmly in people's minds.

In order to make law truly protect the people's democratic rights, we must make conscientious efforts to eliminate the disastrous aftermaths and pernicious influence brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in sabotaging the socialist legal system. Frameups, unjust verdicts and fabricated cases created by the "gang of four" must be resolutely overturned, redressed and corrected; acts violating the law and discipline by taking advantage of authority must be resolutely curbed; the social practice of abiding by the socialist legal system must be restored and developed. Everyone must abide by the law. The masses must abide by the law. Cadres must abide by the law even more. In his report on the revision of the constitution at the Fifth NPC, Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out: "Whatever their rank, all personnel in state organs are servants of the people; they should be examples and take the lead in implementing the constitution and abiding by it." "We should protect the rights of the people in accordance with the law. We should see to it that all who support socialism feel that their freedom of person, democratic rights and legitimate economic interests as prescribed by the constitution are solidly assured." If law is not strictly observed, especially if the cadres themselves cannot set examples, opportunities will be created for enemies. Lenin said: "The slightest violation of the law, the slightest disruption of the Soviet order will become a loophole that can be readily used by enemies of the workers." (page 510, Volume II, "Complete Works of Lenin")

Ours is a country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The government at any level, under the leadership of the party, leads and administers the political, economic and cultural life of society and takes care of all matters related to the people's livelihood. Under these circumstances, whether or not an officeholder abides by the law under the socialist legal system has a direct bearing on the people's interests. If a lawbreaker should grab power, he could readily use it against the people and seriously damage their interests in political, economic and cultural life and their livelihood. Therefore, officeholders empowered with certain amounts of authority should abide by the law all the more, and under no circumstance should we permit "a person to violate the law and breach discipline by means of revolutionary violence and dictatorship." (page 139, Volume XXIX, "Complete Works of Lenin")

Chairman Mao admonished us: A communist should be as good as those people during the feudal period. In the feudal ruling class, there were indeed such persons who, in order to safeguard their own class interests, executed the law strictly and impartially. Communist Party cadres represent the people, and for the interests of the people they should not hesitate to sacrifice everything they have. In defending the socialist legal system, whether or not one can prosecute impartially, fearlessly and daringly any act that infringes on the interests of the people is a crucial test for every proletarian law enforcer.

A person who, in order to protect his official position, dares not uphold the truth and ignores the people's hardships, cannot qualify to be a proletarian judicial worker or a communist since he would put himself to shame if compared with some personages of the feudal period.

In the document "Combat Bureaucracy, Commandism and Violations of the Law and of Discipline" which Chairman Mao drafted in 1953 for the CCP Central Committee, he said: "Typical cases of bureaucracy, commandism and violations of the law and of discipline should be widely exposed in the press. Serious offenders should be punished by law, and if party members, they should also be dealt with according to party discipline. Party committees at all levels should make a determined effort to punish and clear out of party and government organizations those violators of law and discipline who are bitterly hated by the masses, and the worst among them should be executed so as to assuage the people's anger and help educate the cadres and masses." (pp 85-86, Volume of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung") At present it is absolutely necessary for us to act in accordance with the spirit embodied in Chairman Mao's instruction, conduct an extensive and thorough education on the legal system for the whole people and foster a firm concept of the socialist legal system.

The Important Law and Plan for Running the Country Well

At present our country has entered a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction. We are to realize the four modernizations for the motherland before the end of this century and march in the front ranks of the world. This is a magnificent and important plan for running the country well. An important plan should be safeguarded by an important law. As Chairman Hua said in his government work report at the Fifth NPC: "It is essential to strengthen the socialist legal system if we are to bring about great order across the land." The constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC is an important law for running the country well in the new period. We should use this important law to run the country well--to maintain revolutionary order, safeguard the people's interests and the economic base of socialism, promote the high-speed development of the productive forces, create a vivid and lively political situation and build a powerful and modern socialist state so as to completely materialize our important plan for running the country well.

Besides an organic law we should have a complete set of laws to aid in enforcing the constitution and making the law a better instrument for hitting at the enemy and protecting the people.

Chairman Mao had always attached great importance to the enhancement of the socialist legal system. As early as the movement to suppress counterrevolutionaries launches shortly after the founding of new China, he said: "In this work we must pay attention to the criteria; if we don't, it will be very dangerous. Only those who meet the criteria are to be labeled counterrevolutionaries, that is to say, we must ferret out genuine counterrevolutionaries and not phoney ones." "They must be unmistakably counterrevolutionaries who completely meet the criteria; we musn't wrong innocent people". (p. 216, Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung")

By "criteria" Chairman Mao meant the law which is necessary for judging not only counter-revolutionaries but also other criminals. In 1962, Chairman Mao instructed: "Criminal as well as civil codes are needed. At present we are in a lawless state. We cannot exist without laws. We must formulate criminal and civil codes. Laws as well as legal cases should be established." In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, the departments concerned drafted a "criminal code", a "civil code" and "rules of legal procedure." In 1963 the draft criminal code was distributed to some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for suggestions and opinions.

To accomplish this unfinished task is to materialize Chairman Mao's unfulfilled wish. At present, it is absolutely necessary for us to have such socialist "criminal code" and "civil code" that judicial departments can have criteria for passing sentences and a basis on which to enforce the law.

Meanwhile, we are also badly in need of a set of socialist "rules of legal procedure" based on which the masses of the people can redress their grievances, voice their justifiable contentions and institute legal proceedings under the law so as to protect their legitimate interests.

To perfect our socialist legal system, it is imperative to strengthen the judicial organs in addition to having the NPC gradually formulate a "criminal code," a "civil code" and a set of "rules of legal procedure." Lin Piao and the "gang of four" slanderously labeled the socialist legal system under which the public security departments, procurator's offices and the courts cooperate with and restrain one another as a set of capitalist things, and savagely attacked it. We must effectively, not just superficially, restore it. Under the principle of effective cooperation and mutual coordination, the public security departments, procurator's offices and the courts assume a division of responsibilities and exercise mutual restraint. The procurator's offices at all levels should in particular assume the responsibility of inspecting how the law is enforced so as to guard against encroachment on the democratic rights of the people. Chairman Mao said that all things have their opposites and cannot stand alone and things can develop only when the two opposite sides unite on the one hand and struggle on the other. The relationship among public security departments, procurator's offices and the courts falls in the same category as relations of dialectical unity. This system is effective in dealing steadfast, accurate and hard blows at the handful of enemies, preventing partiality and protecting the people.

Strengthening the socialist legal system is a protracted fighting task. Leading cadres at various levels and the broad masses of judicial workers must rely on the broad masses of the people to wage a ceaseless struggle against all lawbreakers and discipline violators. In the old society, people loved the image of "Pao Kung" [an upright official in Chinese fiction] who feared neither power nor influence and enforced the law without prejudice. This was wishful thinking, reflecting the hope that somebody might emerge to redress one's grievances. Nevertheless, this wishful thinking in a roundabout way reflects certain objective facts. We must turn wishful thinking into reality. In socialist society, "Pao Kung" is not an "upright official" of the feudal ruling class but a proletarian vanguard fighter daring to wage struggle in the interests of the people. The socialist legal system provides us with powerful weapons to attack the enemy and protect the people. In our country where the dictatorship of the proletariat prevails, there must be thousands upon thousands of "upright Pao Kung's" who are much more unselfish and dauntless than the one of the feudal age, and who can handle cases justly, enforce the law strictly and consistently eliminate evils for the people.

Under the guidance of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our socialist legal system will surely play its role in attacking the enemy and protecting the people in a better way and will lead our country in marching forward triumphantly toward the splendid goal of becoming a modern and powerful socialist country and accomplishing the general task for the new period entrusted to us by history.

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ARTICLE CALLS FOR SIMULTANEOUS CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO, GANG

OW170223Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts of LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Commentator's article: "In Order To Thoroughly Criticize the Gang of Four, It Is Imperative To Expose and Criticize the Lin Piao Line at the Same Time"--date not given]

[Text] The article says: In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, it is imperative to expose and criticize Lin Piao at the same time. This is an important strategic plan to win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Lin Piao and the gang of four were jackals of the same lair. They were both bourgeois careerists, conspirators and counterrevolutionary doubledealers hiding within our party. In the great political revolution, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they seized the opportunity, worked hand in glove and did all the evil things they possibly could. They both pushed an ultraright counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They both played the fake left and real right trick, waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag. These two antiparty cliques ganged up together because of their similar class nature, historical roots and criminal aim of restoring capitalism. The gang of four learned from Lin Piao and outdid him. In order to expose and criticize the gang of four thoroughly, it is imperative to simultaneously expose and criticize Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and his bourgeois military line.

After Lin Piao's self-destruction on 13 September, the entire party, army and people of the whole country, filled with proletarian indignation, began to expose and criticize him. The gang of four, who had usurped a part of party and state power at that time, tried in every possible way to justify Lin Piao's crimes, suppress the masses and prevent and obstruct criticism of him. In particular, when the masses of soldiers and civilians began to criticize Lin Piao's ultra-"left" manifestations, the gang of four acted as if their ancestors' graves had been dug up, rabidly crying that criticizing the ultra-"left" meant reversing the verdicts of the Great Cultural Revolution, restoration, retrogression, and so on and so forth. As a result, Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary crimes and reactionary fallacies of all kinds were not thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

To expose and criticize the gang of four, it is imperative to simultaneously expose and criticize Lin Piao. The two are in line with each other. In some units, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is making slow progress and remains in a lukewarm state. One important reason is because they have not simultaneously exposed and criticized Lin Piao. Recently in other units with long-standing problems, the situation has begun to improve quickly. An important reason is because the exposure and criticism of the gang of four has been combined with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao.

Exposing and criticizing Lin Piao is an important aspect in deepening the great political struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Some comrades may feel that to suggest exposure and criticism of Lin Piao now might be construed as "dwelling on bygones." We say that this is wrong. What is meant by "dwelling on bygones?" It means that out of personal interests or the interests of one's "mountain stronghold," to endlessly wrangle over trivialities that have nothing to do with principles and never to stop until the other side is proven wrong or admits defeat. Our struggle against the Lin Piao antiparty clique is not a struggle between individuals over who is right and who is wrong, but a struggle between the two classes and the two lines, a struggle between right and wrong on issues of major importance, a struggle of fundamental significance concerning the destiny and future of our party, army and country.

Due to the gang of four's obstruction and shielding before its downfall, the Lin Piao antiparty clique was not thoroughly exposed and criticized, and particularly those fake left and real right fallacies remained almost untouched. The gang of four made use of this to more cleverly disguise themselves as revolutionaries and caused extremely serious harm to the revolution and construction. Some people first boarded the gangster's boat of Lin Piao and then climbed on the wagon of the gang of four. One of the reasons was that Lin Piao was not criticized thoroughly enough to sufficiently jolt those people. How profound these historical lessons are!

Now the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has led us in smashing the gang of four and the stumbling block that obstructed the criticism of Lin Piao has been removed. We should thoroughly criticize and discredit the Lin Piao antiparty clique politically, ideologically, theoretically and organizationally, turn the poisonous weeds into fertilizer, make full use of the role of Lin Piao as a teacher by negative example and enhance our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and our consciousness in implementing the party's correct line.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORT SERVICE

OW160423Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] On 9 July, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY published a group of reports on some typical cases of providing practical support services and attached an editor's note to them. The note reads:

Organizing a fine support service is of extremely great significance to the modern armed forces. To master and (?teach) support service, which is a science, and correctly resolve the armed forces' food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, transportation, medical care and other problems in times of peace and war, we must have a scientific attitude, proceed from reality and be practical.

Vice Chairman Yeh once pointed out: In modern warfare, reliance on the rear is very important. What is consumed in one battle today was sufficient for 1 to 2 years during the civil war period. Consumption and support requirements are great. Poor support will certainly have an adverse affect on the front.

Under the new historical conditions, many new situations and problems have appeared in our armed forces' support service which must be studied and resolved in a practical way. For example, these problems include how to proceed from the practical situation of our enemy and ourselves and study and understand the special characteristics and laws governing logistics command, logistics support and rear defense in modern warfare. How to be good at turning the guidelines and various principles and policies of logistics building into voluntary actions by the armed forces at a certain condition. How to correctly handle the relationship between politics and professional work, between peacetime and wartime, between certain specific localities and the overall area, between production and livelihood, and between objective conditions and subjective efforts. How to effectively, instead of merely verbally, help the various companies resolve their practical problems and strengthen the basic-level units' logistics building in a down-to-earth manner and how to accommodate needs with the ever expanding and increasingly complicated and modernized support service, change backward and manual operations and revolutionize the management of the support service as soon as possible.

Solutions to all these problems cannot be achieved without adhering to the principle of being practical; otherwise all efforts will be futile. What we now advocate is managing our support service in a practical way.

When Lin Piao and the "four pests" were running rampant, being practical got us nowhere. Now it's a different story. The traditional style of being practical has returned. In the space allotted for articles on being practical, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY will continue to publish reports about typical cases of performing support services properly in the armed forces. We hope that these reports will attract the attention of our comrades and gain their support.

Vehicle, Artillery Utilization

OW170330Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 9 July report: "Don't Repair Vehicles At the Expense of Artillery"]

[Excerpts] The 8 years of experience of a certain artillery division of the Shenyang PLA units shows that vehicles can take priority over artillery. The division is an antiaircraft unit with large numbers of motor vehicles and antiaircraft guns. The division's artillery and motor vehicles belonged to two different systems and were managed separately. There was a set of effective procedures for managing and servicing each of them. Later, Lin Piao and his company dished up a system of joint management and maintenance for vehicles and artillery, arbitrarily lumped together the mechanical and transportation departments; upset the organization of technical personnel, management and maintenance; combined the two systems of management and maintenance for artillery and motor vehicles into one; and confused accounting responsibilities.

Ordinarily, artillery has only a few practice sessions; so motor vehicles, which were constantly used during daily routines, had a higher attrition rate. Because of this the maintenance funds for artillery, which were several times that of motor vehicles, were used up for vehicles. Steel and copper supplies, basic parts, bearings and electrical equipment which had been reserved for artillery during peacetime but used in wartime had to be used to repair vehicles.

Lin Piao and his company then ordered that the overhaul of artillery should only be carried out by the division, thus further slowing maintenance work on artillery. To overhaul artillery requires highly technical personnel as well as complete sets of equipment and materials, which were simply beyond the ability of the division.

The commanders and fighters came to understand that the combined maintenance of vehicles and artillery and the overhaul of artillery by the division were simply not scientific nor in keeping with the actual condition of their unit. The department concerned of the division reported this situation to higher authorities, asking for an expeditious change of this situation. The wish of commanders and fighters soon materialized.

With the downfall of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts has been developed and rational management and maintenance systems for vehicles and artillery have been restored. Artillery has been used correctly.

As the undesirable situation of vehicles taking priority over artillery is being changed, a mass movement to innovate the maintenance procedures for artillery is swiftly taking shape in the division. Maintenance workshops at all levels have coordinated their efforts in solving some difficult problems. In the past 2 years, they managed to keep more than 98 percent of the artillery in the division in good repair. The General Logistics Department of the PLA held an on-the-spot meeting at this division on maintenance of artillery and management of armaments. The experience of the division has been publicized throughout the army. This year, members of a repair shop of the division had the honor of attending the National Science Conference.

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NCNA REPORTS ON SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST INCREASES

OW150935Y Peking NCNA in English 0914 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Triumphing over a long spell of drought, China harvested five million tons more summer grain this year than last. A record output of rapeseed was achieved and increases were registered in the output of silkwork cocoons and spring tea.

The same total area of crop fields suffered drought this year as last year, but this year's dry spell lasted longer, doing more damage to summer crops. Dry conditions started in March, worsened in April, and in some areas, lasted till late June. Earing and milking of wheat and barley crops and sowing of autumn-harvested crops had to be done in these conditions. Worst hit were the Yellow and Huai River valleys where ceaseless wind storms dried up rivers and ponds and lowered the table of underground water.

At the end of April, the State Council called an urgent meeting on combatting the drought. People in the afflicted areas were mobilized. Well over a million cadres in Hopei, Honan, Shantung and other seven provinces joined the people to provide leadership, government departments helped with funds and materials and army men gave assistance.

Water-conservancy projects played a big part in the efforts. Irrigation facilities added last year over four million hectares proved their worth. In the course of the fight against drought, more small irrigation projects were built. 70 percent of the wheat fields in seven provinces were watered at least once.

In the dry areas, pump wells operated at full capacity to tap underground water. 80 percent of the wheat fields in Hopei Province were watered once or twice by pump wells. The province was able to reap a record summer grain harvest, 20 percent higher than last year.

Hantan and Hsingtai prefectures in the province witnessed the worst dry spell in a decade. All but one of the nine local rivers dried up, as well as 20 of the 98 local reservoirs. Local people made use of underground water and added 4,700 wells in April alone. The number was doubled for the whole of last year.

Various kinds of transportation were used to carry water to the fields. In Hantan Prefecture, local peasants mobilized 164 lorries, 1,640 tractors and numerous carts, and 300,000 people carried water by shoulder-pole. Even bicycles were used. Factories in Hsingtai Prefecture economized on electricity from the power grid so that the pump stations could operate at capacity.

The fight was successful and the majority of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities had a bigger summer harvest than last year. This year, the state allotted more funds and materials for agriculture. In the first six months of the year, the output of chemical fertilizer had a 47 percent increase, tractors one of 27 percent and diesel engine output increased by 14 percent, compared with the same period of last year.

Summer harvesting and sowing has finished in most parts of China and most of the rice growing areas have started cutting early rice. Efforts to improve the field management of middle rice, maize, kaoliang and other autumn-harvested crops are being made.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY REOPENS FOLLOWING SUSPENSION

OW150836Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's University, suspended in 1970 owing to disruption by Lin Biao and the "gang of four", has reopened. It will enroll 1,700 students and post-graduates this year.

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Founded in 1950 as a University of the Social Sciences, the school will revive all 12 former departments covering philosophy, political economy, industrial economy, agricultural economy, journalism, law and other branches of social science. The six original research institutes are also reopening, in the history of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet Union and East Europe, language and literature, the history of the Ching Dynasty, economic management in foreign countries and population theory. A new department in handling economic information will be set up. In addition, the former department of finance and trade will be divided into two, finance and trade economy, and the former department of history into history of the Communist Party of China and history of China. The former department of international politics will become the Department of Scientific Socialism.

In the 17 years from nation-wide liberation to the start of the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese People's University trained large numbers of specialized personnel in social science theory, economic management and college political instruction. There were also advanced classes where on-the-job cadres, veteran cadres of worker and peasant origin and labour heroes studied and raised their cultural, theoretical and professional levels.

The university is now getting ready for the enrollment of new students this autumn. All departments and institutes have worked out their teaching programs and are compiling the new teaching materials.

FORMER CPPCC MEMBER WANG CHIN HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

OW162108Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Wang Chin, former member of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Hangchow chapter of the Chiu San Society, director general of the Chekiang chapter of the Chinese Chemistry Society and professor of Hangchow University, died on 28 December 1966 at age of 79. A memorial service for Wang Chin was held recently in Hangchow.

Wreaths were presented by the CPPCC National Committee, the Central Committee of the Chiu San Society, the Propaganda Department and United Front Work Department of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial CPPCC committee and other units as well as Hsu Te-heng, Tieh Ying, Cheng Wei-ta, (Hsueh Chi) and other comrades.

Wang Chin's friends Pei Shih-chang and Su Pu-ching, NPC Standing Committee members, and others also sent cables and letters of condolence or presented wreaths.

The memorial service for Wang Chin was presided over by Comrade Liu I-fu, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrade (Liu Ho-yuan), responsible person of Hangchow University, delivered the memorial speech. He said:

Wang Chin was a native of Huangyen County, Chekiang Province. He was a well-known scholar in the field of chemistry in our country. In his early years he went to the United States to pursue his studies and obtained a master's degree in science. For decades Wang Chin engaged in scientific studies and educational work in institutions of higher learning. He ardently loved the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party and supported socialism. Educated by the party organizations, he actively took part in various political movements, diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, conscientiously remolded his world outlook, dedicated himself to socialist education in science and worked diligently to train people for the motherland.

He ardently loved scientific and educational work. He seriously and carefully pursued knowledge, studied with painstaking efforts and made many contributions, especially to research on the history of chemistry in China.

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His diligent labor was respected by the party and people. He was successively elected member of the second, third and fourth National Committee of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the third Chekiang Provincial CPPCC committee.

NOTED METALLURGIST YEH CHU-PEI REHABILITATED POSTHUMOUSLY

OW111812Y Peking NCNA in English 1604 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jul (HSINHUA)--A ceremony was held yesterday at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries when the well-known metallurgist Yeh Chu-pei's ashes were placed there.

Yeh Chu-pei was a member of the fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of the Chemical Metallurgy Research Institute.

Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice premier, attended the ceremony and presented a wreath.

Wreaths were also presented by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front work department of the CCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

Hu Ko-shih, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Science, officiated at the ceremony.

The academy's secretary-general Yu Wen delivered a memorial speech. He said: "Yeh Chu-pei loved Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. He was a prominent metallurgist. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he gave financial support to Dr Norman Bethune, who went to Yen-an to help the Chinese people in the war. He helped the Chinese People's Liberation Army with material supplies and helped cover up communists working underground in white areas. After liberation, he studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought diligently. He showed a strict, serious attitude towards scientific pursuits, making painstaking efforts to delve into his subject. In the two decades following liberation, he put forward scores of valuable proposals for solving major scientific and technical problems arising in China's economic construction. He was vigorously involved in scientific research and the training of scientific personnel, making important contributions to the development of chemical metallurgy in China.

"When he was subjected to ruthless persecution by Lin Piao and the gang of four, he courageously wrote to the great leader Chairman Mao, exposing the serious damage Lin Piao and the gang had caused to China's scientific undertaking and the Chemical Metallurgy Institute in particular. He died in 1972. After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang at one stroke, Yeh Chu-pei's name was cleared."

Among the 300 people present at the ceremony were leading members of departments under the party Central Committee, government departments, scientists, Yeh Chu-pei's family and foreign friends in Peking.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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HIGH TEMPERATURES IN SOUTH EASTERN CHINA REPORTED

OW161219Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Shanghai, Foochow, Nanchang and Nanking are taking effective measures to protect the local people against summer heat. Temperature in these cities of south China went beyond 35 degrees centigrade, and in some areas the mercury even rose to a full 40 degrees.

Leaders at various levels in the industrial, transport and commercial departments in Shanghai have gone to workshops, wharves and stores to express regards and concern for workers who are working in high temperature and to help make proper arrangements to control heat. The Shanghai No 3 steel plant gave physical check-ups to more than 4,000 workers operating in high temperature. Those who were not suited to work under these conditions have been transferred to other jobs to protect their health. Bus teams under the Shanghai Public Transport Company have set up temporary lounges for their drivers and conductors. Many leading cadres are standing at stops along dozens of the bus routes to serve cold drinks to drivers and conductors.

Shanghai hospitals have improved their work at out-patient and emergency departments. Parks in the metropolis have lengthened their opening hours, and arranged more tables and seats for the visitors to take tea and cold drinks. Colleges, middle and primary schools have rearranged their school hours to ensure adequate rest for teachers and students.

Nanching in east China's Kiangsi Province has a heat wave for half a month, with temperature sometimes soaring to 39 degrees centigrade. Factories in the city are providing workers with cold drinks and cooling medicines to combat the sustained heat wave. Ventilation and cooling devices have been installed in many high-temperature workshops. Some factories have put up mat sheds and bamboo beds for night shift workers to take rest before work and for workers who live far from the factories.

Known as "furnace," Nanking has had a temperature as high as 40 degrees centigrade. The Nanking City Revolutionary Committee readjusted the shifts and working hours for workers operating in high temperature, in the air and outdoors so that they can take a long nap at noon.

Since late June, a hot spell has hit southern China. It has spread to Peking, Tientsin and other places in northern China, where necessary measures have also been taken to combat the heat.

WAN LI ATTENDS ANHWEI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW150107Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 11 Jul--Anhui Province recently convened a provincial education conference under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee to transmit and implement the guidelines of the National Education Conference, increase the exposure and criticism of the gang of four in connection with actual conditions on Anhui's education front and to rebuff the reactionary ideological trend.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have made vigorous efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order and have repudiated the reactionary "two assessments" as well as smashed the mental shackles imposed on vast numbers of intellectuals. In addition, a series of major reforms have been introduced as regards the enrollment system and running of the schools. All these have received the firm support and warm acclaim of the people throughout the country. However, certain persons who cling to the gang of four's reactionary ideological system have criticized and attacked these efforts. At the provincial education conference convened by the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, a tortuous and fierce struggle between the two lines unfolded. The struggle involved whether or not to resolve the problems connected with practice, whether or not to criticize those views opposing the reform of the enrollment system and rebuff this reactionary ideological trend and whether or not to take the lid off the two-line class struggle on Anhwei's education front.

At the provincial education conference, the leading person of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in charge of cultural and education work, in defiance of the provincial party committee's instructions, made no conscientious efforts to expose and criticize the erroneous views of a certain responsible person of the provincial Education Bureau at the enrollment conference, nor did he conduct self-criticism. To the contrary, he bragged about how correct he was. This aroused the strong discontent of the conference delegates. In view of this, the provincial CCP Committee called an enlarged Standing Committee meeting and decided to vigorously criticize those views opposing the reform of the enrollment system. It also expressed the hope that the leading person of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in charge of cultural and educational work would make a self-examination. However, this leading person failed to mend his ways, and instead tried to cover up his errors during the examination process and presented nonsensical arguments in replying to the charges made by our comrades. Thus, the provincial CCP Committee called an enlarged Standing Committee meeting for a third time and sternly criticized him while offering him a helping hand, hoping that he would make another examination report to the conference, listen to the delegates' criticism and accept their help.

The large volume of evidence presented at the conference revealed that the leading person of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in charge of the cultural and educational work had echoed the reactionary ideology of the gang of four on a number of major issues. He vigorously supported the certain responsible person of the provincial Education Bureau, shielded his errors and covered up problems to protect himself in defiance of the numerous specific instructions of the provincial CCP Committee.

Chao Shou-i, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, made a summing up report on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee in which he reviewed the tortuous three-stage struggle unfolded during the conference and sternly criticized the leading person of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in charge of the cultural and educational work for his errors. He pointed out that this conference had made everyone more aware of the following points: 1) We must not underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four; 2) we must not underestimate the consciousness of the masses; 3) we must not underestimate the arduousness and complexity of the struggle over the question of whether to cover up or expose the problem.

Chao Shou-i said: The foremost task in grasping the key link and putting education in order is to intensify the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. Although we have criticized them, our efforts are far from adequate. Some people are still troubled by lingering fears while others are clinging to the "two assessments." Adhering to the standpoint of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the responsible person of the provincial Education Bureau launched a frenzied attack at the enrollment conference against the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and sang a tune in opposition to the line of the 11th CCP Congress, to the general task of the new period and to the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. He refused to acknowledge the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution and nonsensically argued that "it is not a scientific attitude to deny that intellectual development has been placed first," and continued to preach the "two assessments." His tricks were to negate the present by negating the past or, conversely, to keep on negating the past by negating the present. He is not alone in his reactionary view; it represents a reactionary ideological trend in society. Those who echo such reactionary ideology include the backbone elements of the gang's factional network, persons who committed serious mistakes during the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines and are unwilling to admit their mistakes, and persons who maintained no organizational links with Lin Piao and the gang of four but were deeply poisoned by them and have not yet taken the correct road.

In his speech, Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: all party committees should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over education work and select fine cadres to reinforce the leading bodies of the municipal and county education bureaus. Efforts should be made to strengthen political and ideological work and to help resolve practical problems in a timely way.

CHEKIANG FIRST SECRETARY VISITS DROUGHT-STRICKEN COMMUNE

OW161002Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] In these days of vigorously combatting high temperatures and drought to wrest bumper harvests, the cadres and commune members in the (Chinyun) commune in Fuyang County are fostering the spirit of man against nature and going all out to combat the drought.

Recently, Comrade Tish Ying, the first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, personally visited this commune to inspect the work and issue important instructions on the antidrought struggle. This had greatly inspired the cadres and people working hard at the forefront of the struggle against the drought.

At present, the (Chinyun) commune has organized more than 5,000 people and made use of some 300 electric motors and diesel engines in combating the high temperatures and drought.

CHEKIANG FIRST SECRETARY RECEIVES SHANGHAI PROFESSOR

OW120500Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Professor (Su Pu-ching), a well-known Chinese mathematician and president of the Fudan University in Shanghai, gave lectures in Hangchow at the invitation of Hangchow University.

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During his stay in Hangchow, Professor (Su Pu-ching) was received by Comrade Tieh Yin, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Also present at the reception were (Hsueh Ti) and (Wang Chia-yang), Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee.

KIANGSI STUDIES HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE, CENTRAL INSTRUCTIONS

HK150253Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting attended by responsible Comrades Chiang Wei-ching, Hsin Chun-chieh, Peng Meng-yu and Chao Chih-chien as well as by responsible comrades of the provincial organs to study the important instruction note of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on circularizing the report of experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan. They also discussed the question of seriously implementing the party's policy and lightening unreasonable burdens on the peasants. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held: "The party Central Committee's instruction note of circularizing the report of Hunan's Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, is an extremely important document and a major policy measure for turning chaos into order. It reflects the urgent demands of the masses and is completely in keeping with the actual situation in the province. The problems raised in the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee exist everywhere in Kiangsi. In some places, they are even more serious." The meeting demanded that all provincial party organizations seriously study and implement the important instructions of the central authorities. On the basis of further implementing the provincial CCP Committee's 18 views on carrying out the rural policies and in light of local conditions, they should follow the experiences of Hsianghsiang and seriously solve these problems without delay.

The meeting made the following demands in order to implement the important instructions of the central authorities and study and popularize the experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee:

1. Implementing the party's rural policies and lightening the unreasonable burdens on the peasants are current pressing rural tasks. It is necessary to vigorously study and publicize the important instructions of the central authorities and unswervingly implement them. All party organizations should carefully read the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee and use it to check up on the situation in their areas. It is necessary to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and his confederates and of the gang of four and their confidants, and to expose contradictions and problems.
2. The provincial CCP Committee will dispatch several investigation groups to rural areas to investigate the situation in implementing the central instructions and lightening the unreasonable burdens on the peasants. Work teams of the provincial CCP Committee already in rural areas must also investigate these issues and report to the provincial CCP Committee. The provincial organs must review their plans for supporting agriculture and investigate to determine how to do the work in a still better way. The prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees should each investigate a commune, brigade or production team and an industry or communications, or finance and trade, or culture, education or public health unit.

It is necessary to create an atmosphere of resolutely implementing the policies and struggling against policy violations.

3. It is necessary to grasp typical examples, stop sinister winds and severely deal with violations of law and discipline. It is necessary to deal hard blows at embezzlers and speculators, stop the various sinister winds of ignoring the central instructions and the policies and of imposing excessive burdens on the peasants. Various kinds of indigenous policies must be abolished.

"Through various channels, the masses have exposed the behavior of cadres in many places and units in violating policies, law and discipline. However, the leaders of certain places and units and of responsible departments have not yet attached importance to this problem, therefore certain problems have not been corrected in time or handled seriously. In these places, bad people and cases of violating law and discipline are still rampant and indigenous policies are still harming the masses. Not conducting criticism and education or carrying out legal and disciplinary measures after discovering violations of policy means supporting and conniving at such violations. All party committees must investigate these phenomena, firmly grasp them and track them down to the end. When it has been established who is responsible, they must be severely dealt with."

All places must do well in grasping typical examples in this respect and conduct education in upholding the party's policies and the legal system. Leading cadres must take the lead in carrying out the policies. County and commune party committees and brigade party branches must carry out the policies in a model and unswerving way. The cadres and masses should struggle against violations of party policy. Those who deal blows at them in revenge must be severely dealt with.

4. Do a good job of this year's summer harvest preliminary distribution work. In connection with this, it is necessary to take stock of problems of excessive burdens on the peasants. We must insure that people receive more income when they increase production and get more pay for more work.

5. On the basis of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, unfolding the "two blows" movement and rectifying the leadership groups, the provincial CCP Committee has decided to begin rectifying the party, the work style and the communes in the rural areas after the autumn harvest. It will also treat reducing the unreasonable burdens on the peasants as the point of emphasis in implementing the rural economic policies, and will spend a certain period of time concentrating on this issue. The provincial conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture, to be held in the second half of this year, will regard checking up on the implementation of the central instructions and carrying out the party's policies as a major matter.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI HALF-YEAR PRODUCTION--Shanghai, 5 Jul--Shanghai's total industrial output in the first 6 months of this year increased by 23.6 percent compared with the same period last year, hitting an all-time high. Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, topped its half-year production quotas for steel, rolled steel, sulphuric acid, chemicals, tractors, power generating equipment, cotton yarn, chemical fibres, television sets, wristwatches and 36 other major products. Production figures are far higher than for the same period last year. Steel production reached the state target 27 days ahead of time and rolled steel 11 days in advance. Steel quality is better than in previous years. The ship-building industry completed its production plan for the period ten days ahead of time. The city's industries have been carrying out socialist labour evaluation, laying stress on making more and better products and reducing costs. Cadres went to grassroots units and joined the workers in production. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW]

HUNAN LETTER OUTLINES PLAN FOR FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK131300Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial command for taking precautions against flood and combating drought recently sent a letter to the Hunan broadcasting station suggesting that various places mobilize and base themselves on combating drought and on reaping a bumper harvest."

The letter said that Hunan has been dry and hot over the past 2 weeks and that there has been drought in some places.

"The special features of this year's drought include little rainfall in Hunan; an early end to the rainy season; generally less stored water than last year; and the quick development of drought.

"The province has entered the season of high temperatures. Little rain has fallen since the light to medium rain most places received around 22 June. The hot season is expected to end earlier than last year. However, according to meteorological and hydrographical department forecasts, our province will still receive below average rainfall between July and September. There will possibly be continuous drought throughout the summer and autumn. Various places must attach a high degree of importance to this problem and definitely not neglect it."

The letter called on the whole province to get a good grasp on the following tasks in order to fulfill the general task for the new period:

1. The people throughout the province must mobilize and base themselves on combating drought and on reaping a bumper harvest. Defeating drought has a great bearing on reaping a bumper harvest for our province this year. Various places must fully understand the special features of this year's drought. They must urgently mobilize the cadres and people to participate in the struggle to combat drought. All party committees must foster the ideology of combating a major drought and of combating drought over a long period.
2. It is necessary to use water in a planned, economic and scientific way. It is imperative to thoroughly strengthen the management of water usage and to seriously implement plans for water usage.
3. It is essential to open up the source and regulate the flow. It is imperative to mobilize the masses to dam rivers and build reservoirs.
4. Various trades and professions must vigorously support the work of combating drought. It is imperative that electricity and supplies of all necessary machinery and repair and maintenance equipment be used on a priority basis in fighting drought.
5. It is imperative to strengthen leadership over the work of combating drought. Fighting drought and reaping a bumper harvest are the current major tasks for the rural areas. All leaders must go to the frontline of combating drought and lead the masses to fight drought and to reap a bumper harvest this year.

HUPEH ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TAKING PRECAUTIONS AGAINST HEAT

HK141148Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The past few days have been hot and temperatures have risen in Hupeh.

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In order to maintain the masses' great energy and enable them to fight hard in July, August and September and to win new victories, the provincial Revolutionary Committee issued an urgent circular on 11 July demanding: "All places must further adopt effective measures to do well in taking precautions against the heat and in reducing temperatures."

The circular demands: "In July, all prefectures, municipalities and departments concerned must inspect the precautions against heat and the efforts to reduce temperatures in their own places and departments. Following inspection, they must sum up and popularize progressive experiences and solve relevant problems on a timely basis." The circular points out that July, August and September will be very hot and the tasks will be arduous. All units must properly arrange for the time of work and do well in "combining work with adequate rest." Work should begin early and finish late with long rest intervals in between. Meetings should be simplified. The masses' time after work must not be occupied. All material, commercial and grain departments must try in all possible ways to insure the supply of materials, equipment and apparatus necessary for taking precautions against the heat and for reducing temperatures. They must also insure the supply of all kinds of cool beverages, medicine and needed materials. It is necessary to carry out safety and sanitation work well. All leading cadres must go to the production frontline, solve practical problems and contribute to taking precautions against high temperatures and to promoting production.

HUPEH HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

HK131426Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 8 July, the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference which mobilized all party organizations and people throughout the province to rapidly go into action, concentrate forces to make a success of crash-reaping and sowing, work hard in July, August and September and continue to arduously struggle in order to reap a bumper harvest of agriculture this year. Comrade (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a speech." The conference stressed: "In order to reap 36 billion catties of grain 9.2 million to 9.5 million piculs of cotton, and 5.16 million piculs of edible oil, the people throughout the province, particularly the cadres and commune members in the countryside must continue to arduously struggle, and work hard in July, August and September."

The conference held: "The major forces of production teams must be concentrated on the first line. At the same time, it will be necessary to tap subsidiary labor forces and exert our greatest efforts to do well in crash-reaping and sowing. We must also mobilize the office cadres and the staff and workers of enterprises to support crash-reaping and sowing. It is also hoped that the PLA units stationed in various areas will participate in crash-reaping and sowing together with the commune members in the localities.

The double-cropped late rice must be properly tended. Management of the midseason rice, dryland crops, edible oil and other crops must be strengthened.

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"We must also relentlessly grasp the planting of more peanuts. We must particularly strengthen cultivation and management of cotton, demand good and careful cultivation of the first and second types of seedlings, step up the management of substandard seedlings and strive to reap balanced and higher yields.

"We must grasp the use of water for late rice, fill up the reservoirs and ponds with more water, persist in the planned consumption of, economic use of and scientific management of water; resolutely crash sow in the season; insure the acreage of sowing and improve how well seedlings are transplanted; strengthen management; simultaneously transplant and tend; and promote early sprouting through careful tending."

It is completely possible to surpass the unit and total output of early rice with late rice.

The conference held: "The various areas must base themselves on resisting natural disasters in order to reap a bumper harvest, and should be prepared to resist natural and major disasters."

We must learn from the style of Tachai in resisting natural disasters.

The various trades and professions must effectively support agriculture and particularly resist natural disasters. "It is now necessary to insure the supply of electricity to be used in resisting drought and in crash-reaping and sowing. All the nitrogenous fertilizer plants must be put into full operation while phosphatic fertilizer plants should produce as much as possible. It is also necessary to insure the electricity supply. The various areas must consume electricity in a planned and strict way, and persist in the economic use of electricity."

We must give priority to diesel oil in resisting drought and in crash-reaping and sowing. Various trades and professions must do well in producing, transporting and supplying material for supporting agriculture. The Public Health Department must also support crash-reaping and sowing.

"All leaders must effectively give play to democracy, improve their work style and strengthen their leadership over crash-reaping and sowing. During crash-reaping and sowing, meetings must be closed.

"We must also pay particular attention to the growth of the young people and juveniles, educate them in cherishing the countryside, building the countryside, and give full play to their shock role in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We must be concerned for the masses' daily life, and pay attention to allow proper rest after labor. During crash-reaping and sowing, the temperature is high, farming is pressing and the strength of labor is great. We must make proper arrangement on the masses' daily life, adopt effective measures, strive to beat the heat and make proper arrangements on rest in the exciting labor so that the masses' activism in working hard at socialism can be protractedly consolidated.

"In particular we must fully understand the role of women respect their labor, be concerned for their daily life and health, pay attention to allow proper rest after labor, look after their physiological needs, and insure their essential rest so that they can labor and live still better."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

SZECHWAN LEADERS ARRESTED AS 'ACTIVE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

OW142244Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Report by NCNA correspondent Fan Hui]

[Text] Chengtu, 14 Jul--With the approval of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, Szechwan Province held a provincewide broadcast criticism and struggle meeting on 24 June. During the meeting, Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting, active counterrevolutionaries and confidants of the "gang of four" in Szechwan, were arrested according to the law. The more than 10 million people who participated in the rally unanimously supported the party Central Committee's wise decision to arrest them according to the law.

The active counterrevolutionaries Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting had for a long time followed Lin Piao and the "gang of four," frenziedly opposed great leader Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, opposed wise leader Chairman Hua and brought false charges against our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng. Acting on the "gang of four's" instructions, they put together a bourgeois factional network in Szechwan and went all out to carry out conspiratorial activities with a view to usurping party and state power, thus bringing inestimable losses to the cause of construction and the lives and property of the people in Szechwan.

Liu Chieh-ting, now 59, joined the army in 1938, and was admitted to the party the same year. Chang Hsi-ting, Liu Chieh-ting's wife, now 51, started working in 1940 and was admitted to the party in 1941. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, they served, respectively, as secretary of the Ipin Prefectural CCP Committee and secretary of the Ipin Municipal CCP Committee in Szechwan. While working at these posts, they, husband and wife, colluded with each other in abusing their powers to hit hard at comrades. This resulted in a number of wrong or unjust verdicts and seriously violated party discipline and state law. It is for this that they have been removed from their posts and expelled from the party.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting appeared as so-called "victims," used all means to gain advantages for themselves under the banner of "rebellion," and thus usurped leading posts in the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee. They then disrupted the party, undermined socialism and sabotaged the Great Cultural Revolution. Under the protection and instigation of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," both of them led a handful of the bourgeois factional network's backbone elements to bring together class enemies hostile to the people to stir up an evil wind of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" and to do whatever they liked. They even set up their own prisons and courts in which they ruthlessly persecuted cadres. As a result, many of the persecuted cadres became ill and were injured or crippled. Some of them were even beaten to death. According to statistics, more than 100 cadres at and above the county level died from their persecution.

Acting on the big renegade Chiang Ching's counterrevolutionary "instruction" calling for "attacking by reasoning and defending yourself by force," they went all out to fight "an all-out civil war" in Szechwan. Liu Chieh-ting clamored that "whoever wins in the fighting will rule the country" and that the only way to solve the problem "is to resort to force." They successively engineered and organized large-scale struggle waged by force in Ipin, Mienyang and Wanhhsien prefectures. In only three "struggles by force to support Shanghai," more than 2,000 people were beaten to death and over 8,000 others injured.

Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting also fully advocated the reactionary slogan of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which called for "dragging out a handful [of capitalist roaders] in the army." Liu Chieh-ting himself said: "I want to be first secretary of the party committee of the provincial military district." He actively engineered and directed conspiratorial activities in usurping army leadership. He instructed the bourgeois factional network to attack military organizations, to drag out and struggle against army cadres, to grab guns and ammunition and to murder PLA cadres and fighters.

A decision was made at the end of 1969 by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee with regard to the problems posed by Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting in Szechwan. Discontented and bitter, they responded to the decision with vicious attacks. In 1971 the party Central Committee dismissed the two of them from all posts inside and outside the party. As the central authorities continued to examine the Liu-Chang problem, the two of them not only refused to repent but continued to seek an opportunity to reverse the verdicts. It has now been discovered that they sent as many as 13 sinister letters, vile accusations against others and sinister data to the "gang of four." In the two letters they wrote to Wang Hung-wen on 28 February and 6 March 1976, they venomously fabricated charges against Vice Chairman Teng. Liu Chieh-ting, in his two sinister letters to Chiang Ching, clamored for the "resolute overthrow of these two persons (referring to Comrades Chao Tzu-yang and Chao Tsang-pi)," and "combing out, as we did the landlords and local despots in the past, the capitalist roaders still taking the capitalist road from every single department and every single unit, totally discrediting them and seizing back all the power usurped by them." In March 1976, when a chieftain of the bourgeois factional network of the "gang of four" in Szechwan advocated that two provincial party committee secretaries "go lodge complaints in the capital," Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting held a secret talk with this chieftain to back him up and to offer confidential instructions, telling him that he should "draw a lesson from past experience" and "pay attention to tactics for the struggle." In June of the same year Liu and Chang were at it again when they instigated the factionalist elements in Chengtu to "settle the problem of the provincial party committee," in other words, to usurp leadership of the provincial party committee. At the same time, Liu and Chang incited their factionalist cohorts to petition the "gang of four" to let them regain their power.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting came forward once again to defend the crimes of the gang and make vicious attacks against the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. While under house arrest, they continued to resist examination and refused to confess their crimes. These two persons kept a record of every interrogation and every criticism by the masses, and bound these records into books in preparation for a comeback. In addition, they also blatantly insulted the personnel sent to keep them under surveillance.

The people of Szechwan all grind their teeth in their anger at these two chief culprits who have committed the crimes of sabotaging the socialist revolution and socialist construction in Szechwan. When it was reported in August last year that the party Central Committee had decided to place them in isolation for examination and turn them over for the masses to criticize and struggle against them, the masses of the people throughout the province were seething with anticipation.

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Between August last year and February this year they were escorted to Chengtu, Chenking, Ipin, Nanchung and other localities in accordance with the demand of the masses for criticism and struggle against them. They were brought to 53 such criticism and struggle rallies, which were attended by a total of more than 13 million people. At the rallies the victimized masses listed a host of facts in their denunciations that were replete with blood and tears. The masses shouted: "Ask Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting to pay back their blood debt!"

On the basis of the revelations and accusations made by the masses and the result of investigations inside and outside the party, the investigation office of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee has acquired and examined a huge amount of evidence of the counterrevolutionary crimes committed by Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting. The evidence shows that Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting are the general chieftains of the elements of the bourgeois factional network in Szechwan, the general representatives of the "gang of four" in Szechwan, the root cause of the chaos in Szechwan and active counterrevolutionaries whose hands are completely stained with the blood of the people in Szechwan.

The wise decision of the party Central Committee to arrest Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting has won wholehearted support from the cadres and masses in Szechwan Province, and has been a tremendous inspiration to them in grasping the key link and running Szechwan well, and in going all out to quickly develop the province with determination and confidence.

YUNNAN RALLY CELEBRATES INSCRIPTIONS FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK141014Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 12 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "Some 2,000 people from the provincial light industry system ceremoniously held a rally in Kunming on the morning of 8 July to warmly celebrate wise leader Chairman Hua's and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh's light industry inscriptions.

"(Chang Hsiu-wen), deputy secretary of the party group of the provincial Light Industry Bureau and deputy director of the bureau, first read out at the rally the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh."

"Comrade (Chang En-pu), member of the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally and delivered a speech." He said: We must resolutely implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and quickly promote this province's light industry.

In his speech, Comrade (Chang En-pu) pointed out: "We must integrate the implementation of Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions with the implementation of the general task for the new period and the 30 points on industry." We must take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, do well in fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, and promote this province's production of light industry.

"Comrade (Chang En-pu) said: Current industrial production must do well in grasping quality and the consumption of materials." We must energetically commend those units that do well in quality control.

"(Hsu Kai) and (Liu Hua), secretaries of the party group of the provincial Light Industry Bureau, also spoke at the rally."

Also speaking at the rally were representatives of the Kunming Municipal Light Industry Bureau, the Hongho Prefectural Light Industry Bureau and the No 2 Kunming Municipal Light Industry Bureau. They are determined to work hard and to continue to realize the four modernizations.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

HOPEI LEADERS IMPLEMENT INSTRUCTION ON PEASANTS' BURDENS

OW141345Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee's message introducing the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in reducing the burdens of the peasants and its related important instruction have evoked a strong response from all party organizations and among the masses of people in Hopei Province. The Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and responsible persons of the various departments, commissions and offices have held three successive meetings to conscientiously study and discuss the instruction and adopted a series of effective measures. The provincial CCP Committee has also issued a [words indistinct] circular, calling on party committees at various levels to firmly grasp and resolutely carry out the instruction.

On 5 July Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary, and Comrade Ma Hui, secretary, of the provincial party, while conducting investigations in the countryside in Chengte Prefecture, received the party Central Committee's message on the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in reducing the peasants' burdens and its important instruction. They immediately began serious study and discussion of the documents together with the comrades of the Chengte prefectural and municipal party committees and concerned county party committees. They also telephoned the provincial party committee, calling on the Standing Committee members to immediately begin study and discussion of the documents and to take concrete measures to popularize and implement them throughout the province.

On 10 July Comrade Liu Tzu-hou returned to the provincial CCP Committee. On the morning of 11 July he was briefed by organizations directly under the provincial CCP Committee on the dissemination and implementation of the central instruction. He emphatically pointed out: "The party Central Committee's instruction is very important and very timely. We must closely follow this important strategic plan of the party Central Committee, pay serious attention to its study and dissemination and make vigorous efforts to carry it out."

On 6 July the provincial CCP Committee issued a circular to party organizations at various levels throughout the province. The circular points out: "The party Central Committee's important instruction fully reflects the strong wish of the broad masses. Conscientiously implementing the party Central Committee's instruction and solving the peasants' unreasonable burdens--this is a matter which relates to consolidating the collective economy of the people's communes, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It also has a very important bearing on carrying out the general task for the new period."

INNER MONGOLIA'S YU TAI-CHUNG URGES FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS

OW140018Y [Editorial Report OW/WA] Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 July carries a 38-minute report on a certain meeting in Inner Mongolia at which First Secretary Yu Tai-chung delivers a speech. The first 20 minutes of the broadcast are unmonitorable, precluding any information on the date, place, purpose or sponsor of the meeting. However, the last 18 minutes of the broadcast contains a report on Yu Tai-chung's address at this Inner Mongolian gathering.

Yu Tai-chung discusses the importance of implementing party policies and quotes Chairman Mao's remarks at the Enlarged Working Conference convened by the CCP Central Committee in 1962: "Under a correct line, as soon as mishandled cases are discovered, after reexamination the people concerned will be rehabilitated and apologies made to them so that they will enjoy ease of mind and lift up their heads again. But under an incorrect line, this becomes impossible and mistakes can be corrected at a suitable time only by those who represent the correct line through the method of democratic centralism."

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Yu Tai-chung adds: "After listening to our report on 20 April 1978, wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions on [words indistinct] in Inner Mongolia in order to have many victims completely rehabilitated and redressed. Like a spring breeze sweeping across the Inner Mongolian grasslands, the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have warmed the hearts of the people of all nationalities. The people of all nationalities are deeply grateful to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee."

After outlining the various steps taken by all party organizations to implement party policies in line with the principle of solving problems and stabilizing the situation as a whole, Yu Tai-chung says: "According to law, each locality has conducted investigations and arrested a handful of class enemies who have engaged in retaliatory activities and some criminals whom the people bitterly hate. The current situation in Inner Mongolia is excellent. Party policies are being rapidly implemented."

Commenting on the progress of policy implementation, Yu Tai-chung points out: "Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have fully confirmed our region's achievements in policy implementation over the past 2 months. However, it should be noticed that policy implementation has just begun and progress is not balanced. We also have not done enough ideological work among cadres and masses in all fields. Our current problem is that leading personnel of certain units and departments lack the determination to correct mistakes whenever they are discovered. They are afraid of either negating their own actions, taking risks of getting themselves involved. As a result, these units and departments have failed to grasp policy implementation well and make rapid progress. We hope that leading comrades of these units and departments fully understand the guidelines of the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the importance of correcting (?instances of mistrials in the past)."

Emphasizing the importance of thoroughly criticizing the fake left and real right counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, Yu Tai-chung says: "In the third campaign we must penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the two ringleaders of the Lin Biao antiparty clique in Inner Mongolia as well as the serious crimes of several responsible persons of the former regional party core group in fabricating the mistrials of (Chin Nai-jen) and others."

Yu Tai-chung concludes his speech by pointing out: "Inner Mongolia is located at the frontline of the struggle against revisionism, we must maintain stability and unity, further develop the excellent situation, rapidly push the national economy forward and do a good job in building inner Mongolia--these are the general prospects for our region's future."

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS ANTIDROUGHT TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

OW170546Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 13 July the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee called an emergency telephone conference on struggling against drought to win bumper harvests in the region's rural and pastoral areas. The conference asked the party committees at various levels in the region to grasp the struggle to protect seedlings and domestic animals by combating drought and its disastrous effects as the rural and pastoral areas' present most important central task.

Attending the telephone conference were responsible comrades of the organs directly under the autonomous region, including the departments, commissions, offices, (?schools) and bureau; principal responsible comrades of the revolutionary committees of various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Comrade Wang To, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Liu Ching-ping, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke.

The conference pointed out: Inspired by the line of the party's 11th congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the general situation of this region's rural and pastoral areas has been good since the beginning of 1978. But a sustained drought has developed throughout the region due to abnormal weather conditions. The recent strong winds and high temperatures have created serious drought conditions and harmful insect infestations have also occurred. All this has made current agricultural production and animal husbandry very difficult. Our work has not been properly suited to the present actual conditions. Some leading comrades have lacked a full understanding of the seriousness and adverse effects of the current drought conditions. Some have been apathetic and have lacked a sense of vigilance and have been waiting for heaven to bestow some rain on us. Others have been disappointed by the drought and are pessimistic and doing nothing about it.

In order to win victories in the antidrought struggle to protect seedlings and domestic animals, the autonomous region asked various localities to see to it that the following guidelines will be implemented:

1. Immediately mobilize the whole party and schedule the struggle against drought and its disastrous effects on the agendas of all party committees. Boldly arouse the masses to fight a people's war against drought and its disastrous effects for the protection of seedlings and domestic animals. Leading comrades of various leagues, municipalities, counties and banners should go to forefront in the rural and pastoral areas to publicize the general task for the new period and earnestly implement the economic policies toward rural and pastoral areas so as to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses in combating drought and its disastrous effects.
2. Fully tap the potentials of the existing water conservation facilities. Efforts should be stepped up to complete as soon as possible the water conservancy projects that are under construction and are expected to be finished and begin operation this year. Special attention must be paid to fully utilizing the existing water works, and such works must only be used for irrigation purposes.
3. Comprehensively strengthen field management. This is an important period for late fall crop field management. It is essential to firmly grasp such production links as weeding, soil loosening, manure application, irrigation and control of insects and crop diseases.
4. Pastoral areas should be immediately mobilized, and cadres should be sent to the forefront in these areas to join herdsmen in the struggle against drought and for the protection of domestic animals. It is essential to carry out ideological work among the people to overcome their fear of hardships and establish the belief that human determination triumphs over nature.
5. All trades and professions should do a good job in supporting the struggle against drought and its disastrous effects. Works teams led by leading comrades should be dispatched by the autonomous regional departments of supplies, capital construction, agricultural machinery, commerce, industry and communications, electric power industry, agriculture and forestry, animal husbandry and water conservancy. These teams should be sent to the areas hard hit by drought in order to help the local people in their work and solve their problems.

LI JUI-SHAN ADDRESSES SHENSI MEETING ON RURAL POLICIES

HK150215Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 11 July, the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to mobilize all party committees to study the experiences of the Hsiang-hsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, and the important instructions on this matter issued by the party Central Committee, and to check up on the implementation of the rural policies in their areas or units. They should take steps to solve problems and reduce unreasonable burdens on the peasants.

"Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Yu Ming-tao, Li Erh-chung, Hu Ping-yun and Yen Ko-lun, secretaries; and (Kao Ming-yueh), Hu Chin-ti and (Liu Ming-i), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Yu Ming-tao presided. Comrade Li Jui-shan made an important speech."

Li Jui-shan said: The experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in reducing unreasonable burdens on the peasants, which have been circulated by the party Central Committee, and the central instructions represent an important policy decision on working hard to promote agriculture. The problems reflected in the report on Hsianghsiang County also exist everywhere in Shensi. The party Central Committee's instruction note and 10-point regulation are completely correct and suit the actual situation in the province. The provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and the provincial organs must seriously study and implement them. It is necessary to do a good job of the following tasks:

1. Study the experiences of Hsianghsiang County and the instructions of the party Central Committee in the spirit of rectifying work style. On the basis of study and discussion, party committees should review the situation in their areas or units and devise ways to solve the problems which are uncovered. "The prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees should also make all-round arrangements for the second half of the year in regard to exposing and criticizing the gang of four in the rural areas, conducting education in the party's basic line, conducting the movement to learn from Tachai, rectifying the party and work style, rectifying the communes and brigades, and carrying out agricultural production. They must strive to do a good job of all work."

2. Expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's policies and continue to unfold "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications." Unless the gang of four's fake leftist and real rightist line is totally criticized and discredited, it is impossible to carry out the party's correct policies.

3. Rapidly convey to the masses the experiences of Hsianghsiang County and the party Central Committee's important instructions. Leading comrades should take the lead in reading them to the masses.

4. Get a vigorous grasp of implementing the central instructions. It is necessary to do a good job of the preliminary summer harvest distribution. All industrial units must check up on their work of supporting agriculture and make great efforts to improve product quality. Indigenous rural policies which increase the peasants' burden must be abolished.

The province should fight hard through July, August and September, overcome natural disasters and go all out to reap a bumper autumn harvest.

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SINKIANG FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING ON HSIANGHSIANG

OW160505Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] People throughout the autonomous region are disseminating the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee on reducing the burdens of peasants and the important directive issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and are enthusiastically welcoming the news.

The Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 11 July to conscientiously study and discuss the important directive of the party Central Committee and make plans to insure its implementation. Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. The participants unanimously held that the Hsianghsiang experience conveyed by the party Central Committee is the key to solving the problem of rapidly developing agriculture.

The meeting called on party committee and party organizations at various levels to earnestly and vigorously disseminate the important directive of the party Central Committee and the experience of Hsianghsiang County and make them known to every household and every person.

The meeting pointed out that in order to implement the important directive of the party Central Committee and promote the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, it is necessary to take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, effectively carry out the one criticism and two blows movement, vigorously criticize various reactionary fallacies peddled by the gang of four, resolutely strike at class enemies and those who engage in embezzlement and speculative levels, correct cadres' erroneous workstyles and adhere to the practice of having cadres take part in collective productive labor.

BRIEFS

KANSU CASH AWARDS--By reinstituting the system of cash awards, the Sining locomotive section of the Lanchow Railway Bureau, Kansu Province, from November 1977 to April 1978 saved a total of 8,680 tons of coal worth 243,800 yuan. The workers concerned received a total of 19,800 yuan in cash awards. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW]

TSINGHAI METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY--Sining, 2 Jul--In their 3-year survey of the vast area of the Tsinghai Plateau, Chinese meteorological workers have accumulated large amounts of data and have written 15 papers on their findings. Most of the plateau is 3,000 to 5,000 meters above sea level and weather changes there directly or indirectly affect the climate of surrounding areas. From 1975 to 1977, meteorological workers conducted 10 surveys there, carried out research assigned to them by the state and provided a scientific basis for tapping the resources of the area and undertaking construction. [Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW]

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